# THE ERIE OBSERVER.

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## Erie Weekly Observer.

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B. F. SLOAN, Editor.

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## Poety and Miscellany.

### THE BEAUTIFUL.

BY C. D. STUART.

Thou can'st not clutch the beautiful.
And call it all thine own,
The beautiful is given for all
And not for one alone;
It is God's love made visible,
In earth, and sea, and sky,
A blessing wide as time and space
For every human eye.

The foam that crests the ocean-wave
And sparkles to the light,
The star that gems the brow of morn
And glorifies the night,
The book, the flower, the leaf, the bird,
Whatever glads the sight—
Is God's own loving gift to all,
The beautiful and bright.

And blessed 'tis, and beautiful
That this one gift at least
Defies the cruel tyrant's power
And ban of wicked priest,
For spite of chains the slave can see
God's love is with him here,
In beauty's light, in beauty's joy,
And beauty's blessed cheer.

And God be praised! forevermore,
For this his blessed boon,
The beautiful—which all may share,
And none can shut too soon;
The beautiful, which purifies
And lea ds us up to Him,
Who is its source, its life and light,
From flower to seraphim.

## THE PROBATION BY CHESS.

"Win her and wear her."—Old Proverb.

"Don't be down hearted, Carl," cheerfully exclaimed Old Wilhelm Reiter; "you've made some progress already; and if you only stick to it with a stout heart—who knows—perhaps; before the Rhine breaks up, I shall be obliged to abandon the rook, and give you a knight only."

A quiet smile of conscious superiority involuntarily prayed over the old man's features, as he put up the pieces for a fresh game, inviting the despondent Carl to try his luck once more; but the two had enough for that day, and pleading a head-ache (the vanquished chess-player's best remedy on the conqueror good night.

"Good night, Anschutz!" said Wilhelm, as he cordially shook the young man's hand. "Persevere, lad, persevere, and never mind being beaten at first. Remember the Roman General who 'conquered through defeat.' And, hark ye! come over to-morrow evening, and we will have another bout. Lina, darling, see the gate fast after Carl."

The farewell between the miller's pretty daughter and Carl Anschutz was somewhat more prolonged than her father's. She accompanied him across the garden, whispering words of solace and hope.

"'Tis no use of trying, Lina," said he, despairingly; "I am sure I shall never be able to beat him. You saw how little chance I had against him, even with a rook—and what fearful odds *that* makes! Why, it would take years of hard study before I can play him on even terms, much less beat him. Oh! it is cruel—downright barbarous of him to sport and trifle with our happiness so frivolously."

"O! hush, dear Carl, do not say so!" murmured Lina, reproachfully. "I am sure my father loves you."

"Why, then, does he rest his consent to our union upon such a ridiculous, unmeaning condition?" replied Carl angrily. "What motives can he have? After allowing us to grow up together from the cradle in such intimacy, knowing my circumstances so well, and even desirous, as he told my mother, of seeing us united;—what can be his object I know not, unless it is from a morbid love of his favorite amusement, and a desire to see me appreciate it equally with himself. I like the game well enough, but after all, what is it? *Only a game*, and not to be made part of the business of life.—To think of beating him, too—the best player in ——, I shall not do it," and poor Carl smote his forehead with vexation, as he thought of the immense disparity in their play.

"Alas! I cannot guess at his motive," sighed Lina; "to me he has been the kindest and most indulgent of fathers. Not a wish I can form but he hastens to gratify it. Rely on it, dearest Carl, there must be some deeper reason we are not aware of, for his acting thus—hark!—Coming, father," she answered, as the old man's voice was heard calling her. "Good night, dear! don't despair, and remember—come what will, your Lina lives but for you."

Carl Anchutz and Lina Reiter had been, as he said, companions from infancy. Their fathers were very old friends, and since the death of Johann Anchutz, which happened when Carl was only nine years old, Wilhelm Reiter's counsel and assistance had been of the greatest service to his widow, who continued to carry on the small but thriving farm her husband had left. She, too, had in great a measure supplied the place of Lina's mother to the orphaned babe—for the good miller's frau had died in giving birth to her first child, whose earliest years were spent entirely under her fostering care.

Brought up thus together, it was no wonder that the dawning of youth taught the two playmates to feel that sweet, undefinable attraction which adolescence quickened into passion, until, their respective ages of twenty and seventeen, the youth and maiden had discovered, by a mutual confession, that life would be intolerable if divided; and, accordingly, Carl made his prayer to the old man for his daughter's hand, never doubting that, as the good miller had always treated him with the affection of a son, he would now hesitate to make him so in reality.

And, truly, there did seem no reason to anticipate a refusal. Carl, although so young, was a man grown, could outwork any laborer on the farm, was temperate, amiable, and sincere, and altogether a fine, open-hearted, clever young fellow. But he was deficient in reflection and steady resolution. These defects, showing themselves in an extremely plastic disposition, placed his mind too much under the control of others, and sometimes marred the success of an enterprise well begun; but time and experience might teach him the lesson of self-reliance. His worldly position, though not equal to that of the prosperous miller, was yet a fair one. Johann Anchutz had left his small farm well stocked, and in excellent condition, and, although the seasons had been unpropitious of late, a few years of patient application and good management promised to place Carl and his mother above the reach of any freak of fortune.

All this Wilhelm Reiter knew as well as himself, from having been left joint executor with the widow, and so, when the old man gave but a conditional assent, depending on so strange and difficulty an ultimatum, Carl's astonishment and vexation knew no bounds. The miller listened to the ardent representations of the young man with kindness—professed not the least objection to his prospects, and even encouraged him to the task, but—until Carl had won a game at chess of him, *on equal terms*, Lina was no bride of his.

Poor Carl prayed—entreated of him to alter his determination, representing, with all the fiery impetuosity of his nature, the strength of their mutual attachment, and the misery he would entail on Lina and himself by a lengthened separation; but arguments and expostulations were of no avail. The old man mildly but firmly reiterated his fixed resolution, concluding the interview by saying:—

"No, Carl, you cannot alter my resolve, so begin at once, lad; and, if you love Lina as you say, I shall quickly see it by the progress you make. You have plenty of talent, and with ordinary application and care, ought soon to play as good a game as I do. Meanwhile, my dear boy, do not think I am acting from sheer caprice. My reasons you shall one day know. You shall have every chance of success; I will even give you regular lessons of instruction, apart from our games—and to show you I really wish you to win her, I shall place no restrictions on your intercourse with Lina. Come as often as ever, and the faster you improve, the better I shall be pleased."

It was really a hard task that old Wilhelm had imposed on poor Carl, for he was known to be one of the best players in the whole district, some said, the very best; and Carl had only learned the first principles of the game from him. It interested him, as he said, but only as an amusement; he had not patience or perseverance to study it scientifically, and now that his happiness depended on the progress he made in its mysteries, he almost hated it, as night after night he reluctantly pored over "the books," getting bewildered is the mazes of the different "openings" and their variations, until he went to bed dreaming of undiscovered "gambits," impossible "mates," and "nine queens on the board."

Spring came round, and found Carl much advanced in the game of chess. He was now able, as Wilhelm Reiter had foreseen, to accept the "knight" only, and, even with that, won almost game for game. Still his improvement was more the result of constant practice, than of studious inquiry into the science of the game.—There was yet little purpose or method in his play—little of that casuality characteristic of the reflective mind: but hope was dawning. He gradually overcame his distaste for the game, and began to see a higher meaning in it than mere amusement. His opponet, faithful to his promise, took pains to teach him, shewing the "why and because" of the best moves and their answers, occasionally making a brilliant, though unsound move, which quite upset Carl's combinations, and then thoroughly analyzing it, showing in a clear, lucid manner how a little cool reflection would have made it fatal to the player.

The effects of this valuable instruction soon became apparent. Carl began to think before he played, to calculate on contingencies, and look ahead for results, although still somewhat impatient, easily daunted by [illegible] portion in his game, and apt to despair if the tide appeared at all against him. He fancied, too, that the more progress he made, the better the old man seemed to play also, which, of course, was the fact. There was yet much to be done.

It was pretty to watch the air of affectionate sympathy with which the sweet Lina would cheer and console the young lover after his constant defeats, as they sat together during the long evenings in the comfortable parlor of the mill. Now behind her father's chair, apparently intent on the game, but always watching for Carl's uplifted eye, to greet him with a smile of love and hope—now seating herself nearer her lover, her soft white hand stealing underneath the table, to reassure him by a soft pressure. And if Wilhelm Reiter saw anything of this, or fancied his pretty daughter stayed to look out in the night air, as she closed the outer gate after Carl, he never said so, or placed the least restraint upon their intercourse, but really seemed desirous for the time when Carl could comply with the condition, and claim his young bride.

Thus the year rolled around, and hoary winter again wrapped the fields in his cold, white mantle. About this time a lawsuit, which had long been pending between a neighboring farmer and a contractor in Berlin, rendered Carl's presence there as witness indispensible, and, as at that season he could best be spared from farming operations, he intended to make a long stay in that capital. For this Carl had another reason. Berlin had long been celebrated throughout Europe for its chess-players, and he determined to avail himself to the utmost of their instructions. He had now become really fond of the game and was fast acquiring the qualities of application and patience, so necessary to the successful prosecution of any important undertaking.

Perhaps Wilhelm Reiter guessed at this last motive, for he gave Carl a letter to an old friend in Berlin, who had removed there from —— any years since, and with whom he had fought many a doughty battle over the chess-board.

Arriving at Berlin, Carl's first care was to deliver the letter from Wilhelm Reiter to his old friend, and comrade, Hause Kœnig, who received him with great kindness, and insisted upon Carl's staying with him while he remained in the capital. The young man gladly accepted the invitation, which was of the greatest service to him, as being the means of introducing him to the acquaintance of many first-rate players and professors of the game; among others, the renowned Von der L——, one of the finest players in Europe. This talented master became much interested in Carl, from hearing of his task, and its dependant prize, and took frequent opportunities of imparting to him sound and valuable instruction. Carl also frequented *cafes*, and engaged with players of his own calibre. This was of great service to him, for his frequent successes with these taught him how to feel his own strength, and to play with more self-reliance. He devoted his hours of leisure with unceasing application to mastering the more obstruse intricacies of the "won lose game," and even looked forward to the hour when he might again measure his strength with his task-master.

After having spent nearly three months in Berlin, Carl now hastened to return home, and two days afterwards he again clasped his own dear Lina to his heart.

"That will do for to-day, Carl," said the old man, at the close of a tough game, which Carl had won with the least possible odds; "you are indeed improved. I am afraid you are too much for me, even with the pawn and move only. But come over to-morrow evening, and I will try a game 'even,' for the first time. Hey-day! you little jade!" exclaimed he catching the exulting smile that Lina directed towards her lover, as her father paid this gratifying and deserved tribute to the skill of his opponent; "chuckling over your father's defeat, eh? Come and kiss me, directly; and don't think Carl has you yet, minx. Although," he added, with a half sigh, "I am afraid I shall lose you sooner than I expected."

Wilhelm Reiter had indeed found Carl improved, not in his chess-playing only, but his whole character seemed to have undergone a salutary change. From the hot headed thoughtless youth who had importuned him a year and a half ago, he had become a cautious, reflecting man. His mind had acquired firmness and power, and the want of self-reliance, once so apparent, no longer showed itself. *The probation had done its work.*

We will not fatigue the reader with the record of the many hot battles which ensued ere Carl triumphed.—Doughty and more protracted grew they, for the old man's pride became piqued to find his opponent so close upon his heels, and he played with the utmost caution, every game he yet reckling in his favor. But Wilhelm Reiter was not the Pope. In a game where he was sweeping all before him, scattering combinations, and taking pieces at a terrible rate, he made an inadvertant move, apparently a very strong one, and threatening to bring the *partie* to a speedy termination in his favor. Carl was sorely puzzled, and for a long time could see no chance of escape. Suddenly his attention was riveted on a particular piece—could it be? His heart bounded, his eyes gleamed—stop—yes—it is, it is,—"Checkmate in five moves by sacrificing a queen," he shouted, almost upsetting the board in his eagerness, as unable to control himself, he sprang from the table, and hugged Lina in his arms.

"Donnerwetter," muttered the old man, hastily, "der spiel ist volloren," and lost it was, sure enough by the masterly series of *coups* Carl had discovered. He shook his head like a terrier which had laid hold of a hedge-hog by mistake, and like it—pished and pshawed a little, but then gave it up with a good grace, and laying down his huge meerschaum:—

"Thou hast won her fairly, lad," said he, cordially.—"Lina my child, come hither."

The blushing, happy girl advanced, and taking her hand, the old man placed it in Carl's, saying:

"Take her, my son; and may she prove the blessing to her husband, she has ever been to her father. And now Carl, I think you have long ceased to do me injustice. If I heard you aright, you conjecture my motives for imposing such a trial on you. Is it not so my lad?"

The young man made no answer, but the downcast eyes, and the conscious flush on his cheek needed no interpreter.

"Lose you do," continued Wilhelm Reiter. "It was the anxious wish of your father and myself that our children should cement by the bond of marriage the long and warm friendship existing between us, (if, upon arriving at maturity, their feelings should be in unison,) and when he was on his death-bed, I solemnly promised him to watch over you as my son. I need not say how much my feelings were interested in you. As you grew up, I marked with pleasure the mutual affection increasing between you and my dear child, and delighted to contemplate the prospect of fulfilling the dearest wish of your dead father and myself. I saw your many excellent qualities, but I also saw, Carl, much that gave me uneasiness in your character—grave faults, which threatened, if unchecked to destroy all chances of domestic happiness, and such as I trembled to consign my child to the influence of. Generous and amiable you were—sincere, honorable and temperate—a frugal liver, and affectionate son. In, on the other hand, there was a want of prudence and caution; your unreflecting and pliable disposition allowed you to be acted upon too much by the judgement of others; you had no self-reliance, more than all you suffered yourself to be daunted by petty difficulties, for the want of energy and application to combat and overcome them. Nothing but a timely and severe schooling could remove these weaknesses, which, if left to themselves, would have exercised a fatal influence over your business, and as I had feared, in long experience, the wonderfully salutary effects that a studious application to any one special pursuit exercises over the whole mind, I determined to subject you to a task which, I may say without vanity, required considerable perseverance, patience and energy, to accomplish. You have nobly justified my expectations, and I shall now have no anxiety in committing to your care the dearest treasure I have on earth. Take her," concluded the old man with moistened eyes, "and may Heaven shower blessings on you both!"

Bright and joyous was the summer morn when Carl led his lovely bride to the home which should shelter them until death. Many a year has passed away since then—adding tenfold prosperity and happiness to the farm fireside, and many a cheerful game between Wilhelm Reiter and Carl has enlivened the long winter evenings of the farm (for the old man has given up the mill, and resides entirely with his darling Lina and her husband;) and many, many a time, when patience and application have overcome certain difficulties, or action, foresight and calculation, have brought about a desired result, has Carl mused pleasantly over "The Probation by Chess."

—*Eliza Cook's Journal.*

## OLIVER CROMWELL.

BY NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

Not long after King James the First took the place of Queen Elizabeth on the throne of England, there lived an English Knight at a place called Hinchinbrooke.—His name was Oliver Cromwell. He spent his life I suppose, pretty much like other English Knights and squires in those days, hunting hares and foxes, and drinking large quantities of ale and wine. The old house in which he dwelt had been occupied by his ancestors before him, for a good many years. In it there was a great hall, hung round with coats of arms, and helmets, cuirasses and swords, which his forefathers has used in battle, and with horns of deer and tails of foxes, which they or Sir Oliver himself had killed in the chase.

This Sir Oliver Cromwell had a nephew, who had been called Oliver, after himself, but who was generally known in the family by the name of little Noll. His father was a younger brother of Sir Oliver. The child was often sent to visit his uncle, who probably found him a troublesome little fellow to take care of. He was forever in mischief, and always running into some danger or other, from which he seemed to escape only by a miracle.

Even while he was an infant in the cradle, a strange accident had befallen him. A huge ape, which was kept in the family, snatched up little Noll in his forepaws and clambered with him to the roof of the house. There this ugly beast sat grinning at the affrighted spectators, as if he had done the most praiseworthy thing imaginable. Fortunately, however, he brought the child safe down again; and the event was considered an omen that Noll would reach a very elevated station in the world.

One morning, when Noll was five or six years old, a royal messenger arrived at Hinchinbrooke, with tidings that King James was coming to dine with Sir Oliver Cromwell. This was a high honor, to be sure, but a very great trouble, for all the lords and ladies, knights, squires, guards and yeomen, who waited on the King, were to be feasted as well as himself; and more provisions would be eaten, and more wine drunk in that one day, than generally is in a month. However, Sir Oliver expressed his thankfulness for the King's intended visit, and ordered his butler and cook to make the best preparations in their power. So a great fire was kindled in the kitchen; and the neighbors knew by the smoke which poured out of the chimney, that boiling, baking, stewing, roasting and frying, were going on merrily.

By and by the sound of trumpets was heard, approaching nearer; and a heavy, old fashioned coach, surrounded by guards on horseback, drove up to the house. Sir Oliver, with his hat in his hand, stood at the gate ready to receive the King. His majesty was dressed in a suit of green, not very new; he had a feather in his hat, and a triple ruff round his neck; and over his shoulder was slung a hunting horn, instead of a sword. Altogether, he had not the most dignified aspect in the world; but the spectators gazed at him, as if there was something superhuman and divine in his person. They even shaded their eyes with their hands, as if they were dazed by the glory of his countenances.

"How are ye, man?" cried King James, speaking in a Scotch accent, for Scotland was his native country.—"By my crown, Sir Oliver, but I am glad to see ye!"

The good knight thanked the king, at the same time kneeling down, while his majesty alighted. When King James stood on the ground, he directed his attention to a little boy who came with him in the coach.—He was six or seven years old, and wore a hat and feather, and was more richly dressed than the king himself. Though by no means an ill looking child, he seemed shy, or even sulky; and his cheeks were rather pale, as if he had been kept moping within doors, instead of being sent out to play in the sun and wind.

"I have brought my son Charlie to see ye," said the king. "I hope Sir Oliver, ye have a son of your own, to be his playmate?"

Sir Oliver Cromwell made a reverential bow to the little prince, whom one of the attendants had now taken out of the coach. It was wonderful to see how all the spectators, even the aged men with grey beards humbled themselves before this child. They bent their bodies till their beards almost swept the dust. They looked as if they were ready to kneel down and worship him.

The poor little prince! From his earliest infancy, not a soul had dared to contradict him; everybody around him had acted as if he were a superior being; so that, of course, he had imbibed the same opinion of himself.—He naturally supposed that the kingdom of Great Britian and all its inhabitants, had been created for his benefit and amusement. This was a sad mistake; and it cost him dear enough after he had ascended his father's throne.

"What a noble little prince he is!" exclaimed Sir Oliver, lifting his hands in admiration. "No, please your majesty, I have no son to be the playmate of his Royal Highness; but there is a nephew of mine somewhere about the house. He is near the prince's age, and will be but too happy to wait upon his Royal Highness."

"Send for him, man! send for him!" said the King.

But as it happened there was no need of sending for master Noll. While King James was speaking, a rugged, bold-faced, sturdy little urchin thrust himself through the throng of courtiers and attendants, and greeted the young prince with a long stare. His doublet and hose (which had been put on new and clean in honor of the King's visit) were already soiled and torn with rough play, in which he had spent the morning. He looked no more abashed than if king James were his uncle, and the prince one of his customary playmates.

This was little Noll himself.

"Here, please your majesty, is my nephew," said Sir Oliver, somewhat ashamed of Noll's appearance and demeanor. "Oliver, make your obeisance to the King's Majesty!"

The boy made a pretty respectable obeisance to the King; for, in those days, children were taught to pay reverence to their elders. King James, who prided himself greatly on his scholarship, asked Noll a few questions in the Latin grammar, and then introduced him to his son. The little prince in a very grave and dignified manner extended his hand, not for Noll to shake it, but that he might kneel down and kiss it.

"Nephew," said Sir Oliver, "may some day be a prince."

"I owe him no duty," cried Noll, thrusting aside the prince's hand, with a rude laugh.

"Why should I kiss that boy's hand?"

All the courtiers were amazed and confounded, and Sir Oliver the most of all. But the King laughed heartily, saying that little Noll had a stubborn English spirit, and that it was well for his son to learn betimes what sort of people he was to rule over.

So King James and his train entered the house; and the prince, with Noll and some other children, was sent to play in a separate room, while his Majesty was at dinner. The young people soon became acquainted; for boys, whether the sons of monarchs or of peasants, all like play, and are pleased with one another's society. What games they diverted themselves in I cannot tell. Perhaps they played at ball—perhaps at blindman's buff—perhaps at leap-frog—perhaps at prison bars. Such games have been in use for hundreds of years; and princes, as well as poor children, have spent some of their happiest hours in playing at them.

Meanwhile King James and his nobles were feasting with Sir Oliver, in the great hall. The king sat in a gilded chair, under a canopy, at the head of a long table. Whenever any of the company addressed him, it was with the deepest reverence. If the attendants offered him wine, or the various delicacies of the festival, it was upon their bended knees. You would have thought, by these tokens of worship, that the monarch was a supernatural being; only he had quite as much need of those vulgar matters, food and drink, as any other person at the table. But fate had ordained that good King James could not finish his dinner in peace.

All of a sudden, there arose a terrible uproar in the room where the children were at play. Angry shouts and shrill cries of alarm were piped up together; while the voices of elder persons were likewise heard, trying to restore order among the children. The king, and perhaps everybody else at the table, looked aghast; for perhaps the tumult made them think that a general rebellion had broken out.

"Mercy on us!" muttered Sir Oliver; "that graceless nephew of mine is in some mischief or other. The naughty little whelp!"

Getting up from the table he ran to see what was the matter, followed my many of the guests, and the king among them. They all crowded to the door of the playroom.

On looking in, they beheld the little prince Charles, with his rich dress all torn, and covered with the dust of the floor. His royal blood was streaming from his nose in great abundance. He gazed at Noll with a mixture of rage and affright, and at the same time a puzzled expression, as if he could not understand how any mortal boy should dare to give him a beating. As for Noll, there stood his sturdy little figure, bold as a lion, looking as if he were ready to fight not only the prince, but the king and kingdom too.

"You little villain!" cried his uncle. "What have you been about? Down on your knees, and ask the prince's pardon. How dare you lay your hands on the king's majesty's royal son?"

"He struck me first," grumbled the valiant little Noll; "and I've only given him his due."

Sir Oliver and the guests lifted up their hands in astonishment and horror. No punishment seemed severe enough for this wicked varlet, who dared to resent a blow from the little king's own son. Some of the courtiers were of opinion that Noll should be sent prisoner to the Tower of London, and brought to trial for high treason. Others in their great zeal for the king's service, were about to lay hands on the boy, and chastise him in the royal presence.

But King James, who sometimes showed a good deal of sagacity, ordered them to desist.

"Thou art a bold boy," said he, looking fixedly at little Noll; "and if thou live to be a man, my son Charlie would do wisely to be friends with thee."

"I never will!" cried the little prince, stamping his foot.

"Peace, Charlie, peace!" said the king; then addressing Sir Oliver and the attendants, "Harm not the urchin; for he has taught my son a good lesson, if Heaven do but give him grace to profit by it. Hereafter, should he be tempted to tyranize over the stubborn race of Englishmen, let him remember little Noll Cromwell, and his old bloody nose!"

So the king finished his dinner and departed; and, for many a long year, the childish quarrel between Prince Charles and Noll Cromwell was forgotten. The prince, indeed, might have lived a happier life, and have met a more peaceful death, had he remembered that quarrel, and the moral which his father drew from it. But when the old King James was dead, and Charles sat upon his throne, he seemed to forget that he was but a man, and that his meanest subjects were men as well as he. He wished to have the property and lives of the people of England entirely at his own disposal. But the Puritans, and all who loved liberty, rose against him, and beat him in many battles, and pulled him down from his throne.

Throughout this war between the king and nobles on one side, and the people of England on the other, there was a famous leader, who did more towards the ruin of royal authority than all the rest. The contest seemed like a wrestling-match between King Charles and this strong man. And the king was overthrown.

When the discrowned monarch was brought to trial, that warlike leader sat in the judgment hall. Many judges were present, besides himself; but he alone had the power to save King Charles, or to doom him to the scaffold. After sentence was pronounced, this victorious general was intrested by his own children, on their knees, to rescue his majesty from death.

"No!" said he, sternly. "Better that one man should perish, than that the whole country should be ruined for his sake. It is resolved that he shall die!"

When Charles, no longer a King, was led to the scaffold, his great enemy stood at the window of the royal palace of Whitehall. He beheld the poor victim of pride and an evil education, and misused power, as he laid his head upon the block. He looked on, with a steadfast gaze, while a black veiled executioner lifted the fatal axe, and smote off that anointed head at a single blow."

"It is a righteous deed," perhaps he said to himself. "Now Englishmen may enjoy their rights."

At night, when the body of Charles was laid in a coffin, in a gloomy chamber, the general entered, lighting himself with a torch. Its gleam showed that he was now growing old; his visage was scarred with the many battles in which he had led the van; his brow was wrinkled with care, and with the continual exercise of stern authority. Probably there was not a single trait, either of aspect or manner, that belonged to the little Noll, who had battled so stoutly with Prince Charles. Yet this was he!

He lifted the lid, and caused the light of the torch to fall upon the dead monarch's face. Then, probably, his mind went back over all the marvellous events that had brought the hereditary king of England to this dishonored coffin, and had raised himself, an humble individual, to the possession of kingly power. He was a king, though without the empty title or the glittering crown.

"Why was it," said Cromwell to himself—or might have said—as he gazed at the pale features in the coffin—"Why was it, that this great king fell, and poor Noll Cromwell has gained all the power of the realm?"

And, indeed; why was it?

King Charles had fallen, because, in his manhood, the same as when a child, he deemed to feel that every [illegible] was his brother. He deemed himself a superior being, and fancied that his subjects were created only for a king to rule over. And Cromwell rose, because, in spite of his many faults, he mainly fought for the rights and freedom of his fellow men; and therefore the poor and the oppressed, all lend their strength to him.

### His Character is that of a Woman.

Fanny Fearn, of the *Olive Branch*, thus shakes Mr. Stahr by the ears, for remarking slightly of women.—She says:

Look here, Mr. Norris, I want somebody to hold me! I've just been reading an extract from *Blackwood*, by a German Professor, by the name of Stahr, in which, after commenting most severely on the character of Louis Napoleon, he compressed the pith of the matter into this nut-shell. But no reliance can be placed in him. In a word, "his character is that of a woman!" What do you mean by that, you old German curmudgeon? And women, the quietest, patientest, lovingest animals in existence, when they get all they want? Did you ever see a woman snarly when her purse was properly supplied and she had gowns enough in her wardrobe? Their tempers are angelic if they are only managed right. If you will brush a cat's back the wrong way, you must expect to get scratched. Women always know what they want, and that's more than half the men do, and they want it when they ask for it too, without any hem's or ha's, or its, or buts. Aint they full of fun and smiles and capers before they're married? and what do they look like afterwards, with their long faces, and swollen eyes, and calico morning gowns, crawling round the house like dyspeptic caterpillars. When they've been worshipped like a divinity for six months, or more, you expect them to hop right off their pedestal after matrimony, and crouch down at your feet like a whipped spaniel, who dare not ever growl to himself when his ears get cuffed. "Character that of a woman!" humph! As to Louis Napoleon, he is'nt a man to my taste, or you either!—Did you ever see a man that had half the fortitude of a woman? Ask the doctors about that, if you catch one that tells the truth. If a man gets scratched on his little finger, the whole house is put in requisition for a sticking plaster, cpodidor, Russia salve; and mercy knows what. Then there aint a savager man in existence than a man when he's hungry. Go ask as favor of him sometime just before dinner, but don't wait for an answer; and if the razor don't work right when he's shaving in the morning, catch up the children and clear the coast. And as to pin money, although all a man can earn would not pay a wife's wages, yet if you have no affectionate pa, or big hearted brother, or an accommodating brother-in-law—heaven help you.

Did you ever know a man whose wife was sent to State Prison who ever made her a call at that interesting Institution? And did you ever know a woman, even if she'd had a dozen sticks spoiled over her head, who didn't bribe jailors and stone walls till she had got at him, some how or other, to tell him how she loved him all the better, the wickeder he grew, and the more people hated him; and how, if he had abused her she dare say it were more her fault than his'n. And what did Kossuth's wife do for him, you stupid old fool?—and what did the American women of the revolution do for their husbands? and what will their female descendants do for you? you beer drinking phlegmatic, tobacco dried old German, if you dare show your phizmahogny on this side of the big pond.

### Cool Impudence.

Yesterday afternoon a rather genteel looking young man walked into the bar of the Woodruff House, and called for whiskey toddy. He was served, and after he had drank the toddy, he obtained a cigar, and sat by the fire and leisurely puffed it away. He then called for another toddy, and having placed it beneath his vest, he calmly buttoned his coat pulled on his gloves and turning to the

# Political and General News.

## GEN. PIERCE'S MILITARY CAREER.

From the New Hampshire Patriot.

He (Gen. Pierce) won no laurels in his Mexican campaign, and no one pretends that he has any military reputation. His career in Mexico was of the same character as that of Pillow and Cushing: on the field he fainted, and was withdrawn to a place of safety; he resigned his commission and returned home long before the close of the war.—*Claremont Eagle, June 10, 1852.*

The federal papers of the abolition stripe are now filled with stuff like the above, *and the best, and all-sufficient reply to everything of the kind* is to be found in the following article which was published in the same Claremont Eagle of August 16, 1849. It is a most triumphant vindication of Gen. Pierce's military career from all the aspersions which have been and are being cast upon it:

From the Claremont Eagle August 16, 1849.

It will be recollected by all conversant with the details of the advance of Gen. Scott upon the city of Mexico, that after the battle of Cerro Gordo, he found himself without sufficient force to prudently continue his march upon the city till reinforced.—At this time Gen. Pierce was ordered to take his brigade of about 2400 men—Northern men—from Vera Cruz to Gen. Scott, in the sickly season of July. The Mexicans and guerilla bands had collected at various points in great force between Vera Cruz and General Scott's encampment, with the view to rob and plunder and prevent supplies or stores being taken to the Commander-in-chief, and it was thought by most persons well acquainted with the Mexican force and the natural defences of the country, that it was almost impracticable to strengthen Gen. Scott. But Gen. Pierce, a stranger in the country, and with new troops, succeeded in overcoming every obstacle, and reached Gen. Scott with his whole command, in a manner that commanded the admiration of that scientific officer and all military men, and with a trifling loss. Determined to take to his commander as many men as he possibly could, he had occasion to show his skill as a general as well as bravery as a soldier. Often forced to manœuvre to gain eligible positions, and often compelled to charge boldly under almost desperate circumstances, if there is anything in the opinion of military men, in the army and out of it, had the military career of Gen. Pierce closed here, he had exhibited in this march all the qualities of a brave and able commander, and would have returned to his home with honor to himself, his State and *his country.*

* * * * * * *

After Gen. Pierce joined Gen Scott, he was engaged in every battle except the storming of Chepultepec. When leading his brigade to a charge at Contreras, under a most galling fire of the enemy, and after sitting in the midst of it, as we are told, in the most dangerous position, men and horses falling round him, for the columns to pass along, and he coolly encouraging them as they advanced, and receiving their cheers, and then galloping to the head of his charge, his horse in leaping a ledge of rocks, caught a foot in a crevice and fell, most severely injuring him. With assistance he was immediately mounted upon another horse, and continued to lead on his men amidst the thickest of the fight, till the battle was over.

But the official *report* tells the story.

Extract from the *report* of Major General Pillow of the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco,

"1st. Brigadier Gen. Pierce, (though badly injured by the fall of his horse while gallantly leading his Brigade into the thickest of the battle on the 19th did not quit the field, but continued in command of *his Brigade*)" &c.

"2d. During this movement I met with Cols. Ransom's and Morgan's regiments—12th infantry under Capt. Wood, and the howitzer battery under Lieut. Brent, parts of my Division forming Gen. Pierce's Brigade, which had been moved by order of the General-in-chief, under command of Gen. Pierce, against a large body of the enemy on the right and rear of the main works, where they had been, in conjunction with Shield's Brigade, engaged in a fierce open field fight with a large force. Brigadier Gen. Pierce, though suffering severely from his injury of the preceding day, had, nevertheless, been on duty and in command of his Brigade, and until a few moments before, when he had fainted from pain and exhaustion, and had been carried from the field."

Extract from Gen. Scott's report of the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco:

"Accordingly, the two advanced divisions and Shields' brigade marched from Contreras under the immediate orders of Major General Pillow, who was now joined by the gallant Brigadier General Pierce of his own division, *personally thrown out of activity the evening before by a severe hurt received by* the fall of his horse. Next, (but *till ten minutes*,) I sent Pierce (just able to keep the saddle) with his brigade, conducted by Capt. Lee, engineer, by a third road a little further to the left, to attack the enemy's right and rear, in order to favor the movement upon the Convent and cut off the retreat upon the capital."

Extract from the *report* of Maj. Gen. Worth, dated August 23, 1847:

"The division commander cannot forego the opportunity presented, to acknowledge his obligations and express his admiration of the gallant bearing of Major General Pillow and Brigadier Gen. Shields, Cadwalader and Pierce, with whom he had the gratification of concert and co-operation at various critical periods of the conflict."

On the 22d of August, two days after these great and decisive battles, Gen. Pierce was appointed by Gen. Scott one of the American Commissioners in settling the terms of an armistice between the armies of the United States and Mexico, and with Generals Quitman and P. F. Smith, executed that delicate and honorable trust.

Such are the official reports of the conduct of Gen. Pierce by his superiors in command at the time.—No comment is necessary.

I will now furnish a few extracts from the newspapers of the day. Many more might be furnished, but we deem it unnecessary. Some of them are extracts from letters from the army, and some the remarks of editors.

Extract from a letter from an officer in the 9th Regiment, to his friends at home. Speaking of Gen. Pierce, he says:—

"I am sorry he is going, as I don't know of a man who would do better for the men under his command, or one that the soldiers would like so well.—Bravery goes a great way toward making a man respected in the army, and General Pierce has as good a reputation for that as even his immediate commander, Gen. Pillow. I imagine I can see him now upon that black horse at Contreras. He gave us a word or two as we filed past, in a shower of shot and shells, in return for which we gave him a cheer. I saw him, too, at Cherubusco, notwithstanding he was hardly able to sit on his horse, with the bullets flying around him."

The New Orleans Picayune, (Whig) thus speaks of him:—

"GEN. PIERCE.—*This* gentleman arrived here yesterday in the New Orleans, and we see it announced with regret in the papers from Mexico, that he intends resigning his commission. During the short time he has been in the service, no officer has more distinguished himself by his promptitude, energy and courage, and we hope that the report may prove unfounded."

The American Star, published in the city of Mexico, gives the following just notice of his character and services:—

"BRIG. GEN. PIERCE.—Among the distinguished officers of the American army who returned to the United States with the train which leaves the city to-day, is Brig. Gen. Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire. The Americans in the city will deeply regret the departure of this accomplished gentleman and officer, and certain we are that their best wishes for his future happiness will go with him. It is Gen. Pierce's gentlemanly bearing, made him so great a favorite with both officers and men. It is his purpose we belive, to resign the place which he now occupies in the army immediately upon his return to his residence. Like others of different grades attached to the army, he left the endearments of home at the call of the Government, to participate in the battles of his country. He left, also, a lucrative profession, which none other than a patriotic motive could have induced him to relinquish. The sacrafice, however, was most cheerfully met. Gen. Pierce has won a high reputation in the United States for his courage and bravery, as every paper that reaches us bears evidence. He left Vera Cruz in the middle of July, with one of the largest reinforcements of Gen. Scott, and the most extensive trains that have left that city since its bombardment.

"In the several battles before the city, Gen. Pierce's Brigade behaved most nobly, as all our readers are well aware, and the General conducted himself most gallantly at Contreras, Cherubusco and Molino del Rey, though in the first named action he sustained a severe injury by a plunge and fall of his horse among the rocks of Padierna. During the storming of Chepultepec, he was confined to his room by indisposition, or he would have been charging with his men over the precipitous heights where his gallant friend, the lamented Ransom, fell. But though Gen. Pierce has thus honorably distinguished himself, he is not ambitious of retaining his high position in the service, and thus acquiring distinction in the army. He prefers the quieter and gentler pursuits of professional life, and we know that he will be welcomed to his pleasant home in New England with hearts as warm as ever beat in the human bosom. He will return to his native hills with new laurels, and with the prayers of all that he may long live to enjoy the company and society of *those who are dear to him. Many fears, since* his departure from New England, have been expressed in the public papers and private letters that General Pierce had either fallen a victim to the climate of the *tierra caliente*, or under the guns of the enemy. His friends and relatives, however, are now assured of his safety and health, and they will greet him with as warm a welcome as an honored son of New England ever received. Happiness go with him."

The following letter from Cassius M. Clay I doubt not, speaks the sentiments of every man in the army who was acquainted with Gen. Pierce. Mr. Clay could surely have no other motive but to do him justice:—

Correspondence of the Louisville Democrat.

WHITE HALL, P. O., July 18, 1848.

"Eds. Democrat—In your paper of the 5th inst., your correspondent 'C.' represented the Hon. Garret Davis as naming General Pierce as one of the 'bad' appointments of President Polk. I know that *in the heat of debate*, party expressions are frequently used, not intended to have the effect which they necessarily have when put in print; and from the Hon. G. Davis's usual character of fairness, I am willing to award to him no desire to injure the character of any gallant officer for political ends. But whatever may be the designs of others, I take pleasure, in addition to the official reports in regard to *General Pierce, to say that there was but one opinion* of General Pierce, *so far as I learned, among the officers of parties in Mexico.* There was complaint of 'bad' appointments by the President—bad, not only by putting civilians over old soldiers of the regular army, but bad *'per se'*—but of these Gen. Pierce was not one. No considerations ought ever to cause injustice to be done any one. As a political opponent, though personal friend, of General Pierce, my humble testimony to *his high worth*, intelligence and gallantry, can only be of the least consideration, because here in Kentucky he is well known, and *therefore* less honored.

Your obedient servant,

C. M. CLAY"

☞ "THE SOLID CORN."—The editor of that spirited little Jersey daily, the "*Trenton True Democrat*," in the course of a recent visit to Pennsylvania, stopped at a hotel where a number of the hardy Germans of Schuylkill county had assembled on a vendue occasion. After establishing himself thoroughly in a chair and entering upon the work of smoking "one of the segars" of that region, he goes on to say:

It was just after the first news of the Baltimore nomination had arrived, and of course, it was the principal topic of conversation. Various opinions were expressed on the question so generally propounded, "Who is Franklin Pierce?" Some liked the nomination because the candidate belonged to a State so thoroughly and essentially democratic as New Hampshire. Some admired the sagacity of the Convention in presenting a man who was not entangled by strong rival friends, and others liked the nomination because he was a sort of *James K. Polk* candidate, but in the midst of these opinions a shrewd, talkative German, said he went in for the nominee *because he was a pupil in the school of Andrew Jackson, and therefore couldn't be anything else but solid corn!* This created the wildest enthusiasm, among the crowd, and loud calls were made for the little Dutchman to proceed. He did in a very amusing style for more than an hour, and soon informed the whole party who Franklin Pierce was.

☞ A ROW.—A few evenings since, a party of Irishmen called at the Hotel of S. Shears in Unionville, and stated they had the papers for arresting a colored man, who was stopping at the house. Mr. S. conducted them to the door of the room occupied by this man, when they made a dash at the door, broke it open, and seized the colored man, dragged him by his hair across the hall of the house, down stairs into the bar-room, and were trying to get him into the street, but Mr. S. insisted upon their showing their authority for such summary proceedings, before going farther with him, which they declined doing, (for the reason that they had no authority) and notwithstanding the efforts of Mr. S., would have succeeded in getting him into the streets, and at their mercy, had it not been for the fortunate arrival of some of the boarders at the Hotel, who being aroused by the noise came to the assistance of the Negro, and succeeded in driving the rowdies away. The only excuse they offer for this inhuman outrage is, *that he owed one of the parties a few dollars. A warrant was issued* and the parties arrested; but the matter was finally compromised, by the defendents paying two hundred and fifty dollars, and the costs.—*Ashtabula Telegraph.*

☞ SAD END OF A ROMANCE.—A correspondent of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, writing from Sault St. Maria, gives a narrative of an ill assorted marriage with its melancholy termination. Some fifteen years ago, Catlin, the painter, exhibited a number of Indians in London, among whom was Cadotte, an interpreter. Sara Haynes, then a beautiful English girl of sixteen, became enamored of Cadotte, and they were married. On reaching America, the romance of love was over; for two or three years they resided on the bank of the river St. Clair, on the little property the bride was possessed of; and since that at the Sault, where she taught French and music, to the time of her decease.—She retained her beauty to the last, although exposed to many hardships by living in a birch bark lodge with an Indian husband. She died in her 28th year, *fortunately leaving* no children to mourn the sad affects of an infatuated matrimonial match.

☞ A gentleman in Lowell, Mass., lately sprinkled some cowage over the petals of a peony which stood near his garden fence, as a trap for persons who had *often taken the liberty of helping themselves* to flowers as they were passing. The bait took—a gentleman and lady were shortly after noticed most vigorously *rubbing their noses*, and doubtless wondering "how come they so." On the principle that the hair of the same dog will cure the bite, it may be supposed that the itch caused by the cowage effectually cured the itch for stealing flowers.

☞ There are people, chiefly young folks, who have an impediment in their speech, of a peculiar kind. They can't pronounce the letter "r" if they were to try ever so hard, though they find no difficulty with the rest of the alphabet. We remember a boy at school who always read a certain passage in the New Testament thus: "Wo unto you, *squibes, phaw iseers, hypoquits!*" It was the same boy who said to brother, who was a famous muskrat-hunter "Sam, I saw a wat-twack wound your twap."—*Boston Post.*

COLOGNE AND CURLING TONGS.—The Whig accounts from Baltimore speak of the Hall in which the Whig National Convention assembled as follows:

The room *is carpeted throughout*, so as to prevent noise from walking about, and *tan bark has been spread on all the adjacent streets.*"

The Hartford (Conn.) Times says, it would have been well enough, in connection with the carpet and tan bark, to have erected a cologne fountain near the Clerk's table, and appointed a French Hair Dresser and Perfumer for the benefit of the members.

☞ "How came that oven in such a greasy mess?" said a tired fidgety spinner to her maid of all work. "Why look you missus," said the poor confounded Cambrian, "the candle fell into the water and I put it into the oven to dry."

☞ "What did you hang that cat for, Isaac?" asked the school-marm. The boy looked up, and with a grave look answered—"For mew-tiny, marm." He had fifty marks immediately put down against his name.

# Erie Weekly Observer.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 26, 1852.

## DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

## GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

## WILLIAM R. KING,

OF ALABAMA.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

WM. SEARIGHT of Fayette County.

### The Whig Platform.

As a part of the history of the times, we give below the Platform adopted by the whig National Convention. The best commentary upon the series of resolutions it embraces is the fact of their adoption. It is the first time in the history of that party that it has dared to come before the people with its "banner on the outer wall;" with its principles defined, and its position marked out plain enough that all may read and understand; and now what is its Platform? Driven from "pillar to post," from measure to measure—here forced to abandon a position, there compelled to sink a plank of its "obsolete ideas," it has now, shipwrecked and in distress, crawled full upon that broad and National platform of principles the Democracy have ever been proud to occupy. Examine the document below as you may, turn it which way you will, and in all essential particulars—*in all essential principles*—it is but a counterpart of the *platform adopted by the* Democratic party in 1840, reiterated in '44 and '48, and now reaffirmed at Baltimore the present month. The first resolution, it will be seen, reiterates that good old state right's Democratic doctrine that "the governments of the United States is of a limited character, and confined to powers *expressly* granted by the constitution." The second, that the "state governments should be held secure in their *reserved* rights." The third, and here is a little *leven of whigery against* "intervention," "Kossuthism," "fillibusterism," and "manifest destiny" generally. The fourth, that as "the people make and control the government, they should obey its constitution and laws," the Fugitive Slave Law, and that clause in the Constitution declaring that "fugitives from service or labor shall be given up" included, of course. The fifth, for strict economy and a *revenue*—not protective—tariff. The sixth, *for rivers and harbor improvements*—not *internal improvements* —"whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence, and for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or among the States."—The seventh re-affirms the sovereignty of the States, and hints strongly at the higher-law dogmas and practices of Seward, Johnston & Co. The eighth comes out flat-footed for the Compromise, "the Fugitive Slave Law included," as a finality!

And now the natural enquiry arises, what has become of the old land-marks of the whig party? What has become of its great "regulator," a National Bank, once the only institution that could save the country from absolute "ruin"? What has become of the doctrine of a tariff for protection, since two years ago, in the mood of whigery? Has the revenue tariff of '46, by the equal and exact manner it operates upon *all* the great interests of the country, convinced whigery itself that Henry Clay said truly "there is no necessity of protection for protection?" It would seem so! What has become of the whig cry against the "Kingly prerogative of the veto," but a short time since so vociferously denounced from the rostrum and the press from one end of the land to the other?—What has become of the opposition to the "Independent Treasury" system, once the grand subject of whig denunciation and vituperation? What has become of the Distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the States, but a short time since so hotly urged as a great public necessity by every whig orator and press in the land? And finally, what has become of the party, which, through the lips of Mr. Webster, boasted in 1848 that the Proviso was "whig thunder," and that "the whigs were as good free-soilers as anybody," and that "the whig party had raised a great anti-slavery excitement on the Texas question before the democrats stirred a finger in that business?" and which further, on the showing of Mr. Corwin, rallied in 1848 to vote for Mr. Fillmore as being at that time "*a known abolitionist*?" And now, with a cotemporary, when we read the names of the men who figure in this Whig Convention—when we think over the measures which they have sustained, the speeches they have spoken, and the votes they have voted, and when we then turn to this "platform," this compound of equivocation and democracy, this amalgam of barren generalities, constituting nothing more substantial than a cheating and ambiguous repudiation of the whole essence of whig doctrine, as the country has known it and condemned it ever since the whigs were a party—we are constrained to say with Mr. Webster, "Gentlemen, this is *not* the entertainment to which we were invited" by the Whig Convention. You promised us whigery of high proof—you have given us what hardly deserves to be called whigery and water. Save in your reference to the compromise measures, where you in National Convention flatly contradict all that the majority of you have said during the past year in State conventions and congressional votes, you have given us a "platform" with the *issues* left out. If you are in earnest in this your *creed, you have given up all ground, so far as your opinions go, to oppose the Democratic party, and have definitely capitulated to the dominant spirit of the country.* If you are not in earnest, then *your whole platform* is "a cheat and a gull-trap," even as your own leading organs have already announced the Compromise portion of it to be. In either case—whichever horn of the dilemma you stake yourselves upon—you have shown yourselves, as a party, utterly unworthy of public confidence.

The following is the platform:

The whigs of the United States in convention assembled, adhering to the great conservative republican principles by which they are controlled and *governed*, and now as ever relying on the intelligence of the American people with an abiding confidence in their *capacity for* self government, and their continued devotion to the constitution and the Union, proclaim the following political sentiments, and determination for the establishment and maintenance of which, the national organization as a party is affected.

FIRST.—The Government of the United States is of a limited character, and it is confined to the exercise of powers *expressly* granted by the Constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution: and that all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied, are *expressly reserved* to the States respectively, and to the People.

SECOND.—The State Governments *should* be held secure in their reserved rights, and the general government sustained in its constitutional powers, and the union should be revered and watched over as the palladium of our liberties.

THIRD.—That while struggling freedom every where enlists the warmest sympathy of the whig party, we still adhere to the doctrines of the Father of his country, as announced in his farewell address, of keeping ourselves free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and of never quitting our own to stand on foreign ground; *that our mission as a republic* is not to propagate our *opinions, or impose on other countries our form* of government by artifice, but to teach by example and show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self government, and the advantages of free institutions.

FOURTH.—That where the people *make* and control *the government they should* obey its constitution, laws and treaties as they would retain their self respect and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

FIFTH.—Government should be conducted on principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses thereof in time of peace, ought to be derived from a *duty on imports*, and not from direct taxes: and in laying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination, *whereby suitable encouragement* may be afforded to American industry, equally to all classes and all portions of the country.

SIXTH.—The Constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors; and it is expedient that Congress should exercise its power to remove obstructions from navigable rivers wherever such improvements are necessary for the common defence, and for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations or among the States—said improvements being in every instance national and general in their character.

SEVENTH.—The Federal and State Governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common *prosperity, peace and security*, and ought to be regarded alike; with a cordial, habitual and immoveable attachment, respect for the authority of each, acquiescence in the constitutional measures of each, are duties required by the plainest consideration of National, State, and of individual welfare.

EIGHTH.—That the *series* of acts of the 31st Congress, known as the Compromise Acts, the Fugitive Slave Law *included*, be received and acquiesced in by the whig party of the United States, as a settlement in principal and substance of the dangerous and exciting questions which they embrace, and so far as they are concerned we will maintain them and insist upon their enforcement until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the law on the one hand and the abuse of their power on the other, not *impairing their efficacy*, and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue and renew such agitation whenever or however the attempt be made, and we will maintain this system as essential to the nationality of the whig party and the integrity of the Union.

### Gen. Pierce and the "Religious Test" in New Hampshire.

We publish this week extracts taken from the speeches made by Judge Woodbury and Gen. Pierce in the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention, in favor of removing the odious property and religious test for eligibility to office. The sentiments expressed by these two distinguished men are the same as the Democracy entertained then and now. But their eloquent arguments, added to the clear honesty of the reform they struggled for, had no influence upon the proscriptive feelings of the whigs and abolitionists, and the measure was defeated by a small majority.

Mr. Woodbury, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported the following.

1. *Resolved*, That no belief in the doctrines of any particular religious sect shall be required as a test for holding office, or be entitled to any preference whatever, under the constitution. And this amendment shall be effected by striking from it, in part 2, section 14, the words, "shall be of the Protestant Religion;" and from section 29, words, "who is not of the Protestant religion;" and from section 42, the words, "and unless he shall be of the Protestant religion;" and in the bill of rights, article 9, the word "Protestant."

2. *Resolved*, That no particular qualification by property shall be required for holding any office under the constitution. And this amendment shall be effected by striking from it in part 2d, section 14th, the words "shall have an estate within the district which he may be chosen to represent, of the value of one hundred pounds,—one-half of which to be a freehold, whereof he is seized in his own right;" and from section 29th the words,—"and seized of a freehold estate in his own right of the value of a hundred pounds, lying within this State;" and in section 42d the words "and unless he shall at the same time have an estate of the value of five hundred pounds, one-half of which shall consist of a freehold, in his own right, within this State."

MR. CHAMBERLAIN, WHIG, of Keene, moved that the resolutions be indefinitely postponed, and advocated, *in a speech of some length, the retention of the religious* test and the property qualification in the constitution.

This same Mr. Chamberlain, who *advocated the retention of the religious test*, was the *Whig candidate for Governor in New Hampshire*, and his defeat was regretted by all the whig papers in the country. But we would not be surprised to hear that he would now take an active part in circulating the base falsehoods that his party has started against Mr. Pierce on this subject.

Judge Woodbury replied to Chamberlain's narrow-minded appeal in favor of religious proscription, and said:

*That striking out the Protestant* test was only a sound principle of toleration and equal rights, he had endeavored to show fully at the last session of this convention, when this proposition was *adopted almost* unanimously. Notwithstanding, then, what has so unexpectedly fallen from the gentleman from Keene, (Chamberlain, WHIG,) in favor of this test, it cannot be that a majority of the people of New Hampshire, distracted by no other issue or excitement, but acting on this question singly, could sanction such an opinion. They did not sanction it even sixty years ago; but a decided majority then voted against the Protestant test, and the reason why it has since disfigured the constitution is that the majority then lacked a few votes of being two thirds—that ratio being required to make an amendment—the question then as now being on striking out this test."

Judge Woodbury having concluded his speech, Gen. Pierce arose and, after eulogizing it, said:

"It was also due to this convention and the people whom they represent, and due to the reputation of the State abroad, that it be well understood that *both* of the provisions—the religious test and the property qualification—had been *a dead letter*. They had been practically inoperative from Mr. P.'s earliest recollection.

* * * * * * *

"The religious test in the constitution had undeniably been *a stigma upon the State, at home and abroad*. It had been repeatedly named to him, and once in a foreign land, as unworthy of the intelligent and liberal spirit of our country men. Although he had at times felt keenly the reproach, he had uniformly, referred, as he had do doubt other gentlemen had done, to other parts of the constitution as illustrating the true and free spirit of our fathers and to *these as at least for many years, a blank. The great question of religious toleration was practically* settled, and settled in a manner never to be reversed; while we retain our present form of government, more than thirty years ago. The provisions now claiming the attention of the committee could hardly be said to involve an open question. There was, perhaps, no subject upon which public opinion and public feeling was so uniform and decisive. The substance—if substance they ever had—having long since passed away, and *he rejoiced that the proper occasion had at length arrived to dispense with the form*."

If the Erie *Gazette* will give its Catholic readers an opportunity to peruse the above *remarks* of Gen. Pierce, it is welcome to all the capital it can make, in its attempt to drag the Catholic Religion into Politics, and array a particular religious sect or denomination against a political opponent.

### What the Commercial has Discovered.

That remarkable exponent of pure and unadulterated whigery, *The Commercial*, went on a voyage of discovery last week, as our readers know, amidst the resolutions of the *Democratic platform*, and brought to light certain tenets of the Democratic creed that every body else somehow knew all about before, whereat it plumed itself greatly on its success. Having established its character as a skilful discoverer of "fixed facts," we proposed to send it on another voyage; and instead of the resolutions of our party, we proposed it should explore the Constitution and find where that sacred instrument confers upon Congress the power "to commence and carry on a general system of internal improvements." It went, but lo! when it found the Constitution, the article, clause or section conferring such powers was found to be, like the Irishman's flea, not there! Determined that its voyage should not be a fool's errand—(our devil thinks it was, though)—it went to hunting up antiquities, and among other things it found that the Editor of the *Observer* was once a whig—say an eighth of a century ago—and this precious piece of information he proceeds to lay before his readers with as much gusto as though it was of the utmost importance! Certainly we are under great obligations to the *Commercial* for attaching so much importance to our opinions twelve or fourteen years ago as he now appears to do, but we are not so vain as to believe *all* his readers do: and we submit, therefore, whether that is exactly the news they pay their dollar for. Besides, the information is neither new nor novel—at least, we should think not, for it has been regularly retailed by the numerous brood of scribblers in the three whig papers here whenever any of them got into a corner themselves, or got their party's candidates in. Indeed, we think, upon a close calculation, this wonderful discovery of the *Commercial* has been retailed through its columns about seventy-five times, through the columns of the *Gazette* one hundred and fifty, and through the sleepy *Chronicle* fifty at least. Judging from this, then, and several other exhibitions of wonderful research by these whig antiquarians, we shall not be at all surprised to see, before the campaign is over, all our youthful sayings and predilections duly brought to the attention of the great whig party of Erie county—as, for instance, whether in our "sucking" days we preferred *pap* to peanuts, a rattle-box to a whistle; and then, as we progressed in years and teeth, whether apples were more agreeable to our taste than peaches, or we preferred a game of ball to one of marbles. All, this, very pertinent matters, we presume, will ere long be duly recorded for the edification and instruction of the readers of that thrice remarkable sheet, the *Commercial*—at least it would be as pertinent to the questions at issue, as the other.

☞ The *Trenton American* says: "We were after the whigs with a *'long pole,'* in '44—now we are after them with a *'sharp stick.'*"

### The Whig Candidates.

We presume most of our readers are aware that the Whig National Convention succeeded, on Monday last, in putting in nomination a candidate for President, in the person of Gen. Scott, of the Army. The deed was consummated after a stormy session of five days, and on the fifty-third ballot. Upon that ballot Scott received 159 votes, a little over a majority, Mr. Fillmore 112, and Mr. Webster 21. We are not informed whether the nomination was then made unanimous or not, but from the tone and temper of the Convention, presume it was not. The Convention then went into a nomination for Vice President, and upon the second ballot Hon. Wm A. GRAHAM, of North Carolina, at present Secretary of the Navy, was nominated.

Of these candidates very little need be said. Gen. Scott is well known to the country as a military hero, and a military hero only, whose election to the Presidency we verily believe, to use the language of Henry Clay in speaking of the election to civil stations of "mere military heroes," would be "worse than war, pestilence and famine." Totally devoid of the qualifications of a Statesman—entertaining views in regard to our institutions of the most dangerous kind, such for instance as Native Americanism, etc., —ricketty, crotchety and unstable in all he says, and particularly in all he writes—he would carry into the Presidential office a character and a will that would not fail, sooner or later, to disgrace us in the eyes of the world. We do not, in the present article propose to discuss or examine these well known characteristics of the Whig candidate for President;—there will be plenty of time for all this before the people; and it will be done! It will be shown that he is spotted all over with political leprosy—that he never touched a pen to paper, except in writing official dispatches, that he did not commit a political blunder! In the face of this, however, we are willing to award Gen Scott all the military talent and fame his most enthusiastic friends may desire; but we repeat, as a civilian he is, from all he has written and all he has said, more obnoxious to censure than any man that ever aspired to the high office for which he has now been nominated.

Of the candidate for Vice President very little need be said. An "old fogy" of respectable talents, and a whig of narrow prejudices, it is as good a nomination perhaps as we could have expected under the circumstances. He was first known to the country in 1841, having been elected a senator from North Carolina for an unexpired term, hence he was one of those who attempted under the memorable administration, of that period to fasten upon the country a National Bank. He served out his time, but was never re-elected. In 1844 he was elected Governor of his State, and re-elected in '46. In 1851, Mr. Fillmore invited him to a seat in his cabinet, in which position he has neither proved himself a brilliant nor a strong man. He has probably attained as high a position in the political ladder as he ever will.

☞ THE RECEPTION.—The news of the nomination of Scott did not create more than a hat full of enthusiasm here. The Scott-men were somewhat elated, it is true; and it is intimated that some of the younger members of that remarkable branch of the whig party, were seen sometime in the night with very respectable bricks in their hats, singing that popular midnight refrain,

"We won't go home 'till morning,"

and hurrahing occasionally for Gen. Scott and *Carson* Graham! This, however, was confined to the "fast" few and a few "wo-ill-heads" from Buffalo, who happened to be here when the news arrived. Whether these latter got "elated" because they hated Fillmore or loved Scott, is a doubtful question. We, however, think their hate had the most to do with it. Aside from this, and the destruction of a few fire-crackers and a very *faint* effort at a salute on Tuesday evening, nothing occurred to indicate that there were any more whigs to the acre now than in 1841! And we guess there is'nt!

☞ A CONSCIENTIOUS OFFICIAL.—The employees in the New York Custom House, when paid off, are required to make oath that they do not pay any "black-mail" for their situations. The other day the Collector was astonished with one of these depositions which wound up thus: "I have not in any way directly or indirectly, paid or given, nor contracted to pay or give, any reward or compensation for my office or employment, or the emoluments thereof, *except $5 in aid of the Albany State Register*.—So HELP ME GOD." The "*Register*," the reader must understand, is the special organ of Mr Fillmore in the Empire State, hence the joke is decidedly pointed.

☞ "WHITE'S IN A NAME."—There's not much in a name, we confess—nevertheless the blunders of some of our cotemporaries are not a little amusing. For instance, the Clarion *Democrat* came to us last week with "Franklin O. Pierce" up for President; while our neighbor of the *Chronicle* went it strong this week for Wm. *H. Graham*, for Vice President. The first was hard after our Herculean fellow-citizens, while the other evidently had his eye *on our friend Hugh Graham* on Cheapside. By the by, after this it is supposed the *Chronicle* will be mum as to the obscurity of candidates.

☞ UNION AND HARMONY.—Every thing indicates the whigs will have a good time over Scott and the Platform. The Fillmore and Webster papers repudiate the candidate, and the Scott papers to be even repudiate the Platform. For instance, the New York *Day Book* discharges its "fire in the rear" in this wise: "Scott is nominated. The story is told—Winfield Scott is the whig nominee for President, and the election of FRANKLIN PIERCE is secured!—I will not vote for Scott' is the declaration of half the whigs we meet."

☞ The *Gazette* has an article this week endorsing the nomination of John H. Walker for Congress; and then another right under it, begging and praying for union and harmony in the party, and finally threatening to kick all who don't come into the traces, out of the pale of the Whig Church. Wonderful coincidence, is'nt it By the by, we hope the Whig jockies will trot out Mr Walker, we do!

☞ We learn from Buffalo that *upon the receipt of the* news of the nomination there on Monday, the *Express*, the Seward organ, hoisted a signal of distress—i. e. the American flag with the Union down. Whether it was a mistake, a slur at its Fillmore cotemporary across the street, the *Commercial*, or because it was really in distress on account of having to swallow the Fugitive Slave Law portion of the stolen platform, we have not learned!

☞ The Editor of the Buffalo "*Queen City*" must be an incorrigible old bachelor. He says he "cannot bring his mouth to your *Bessie's*, and *Jenny's*, and *Lizzie's*." It is not so with us—we can!—a regiment of them at least, and then not half try!

☞ The St. Louis *Union*, the principal exponent of Colonel Benton's views in *Missouri, speaks in the warmest terms of the nominations*: says they will be singularly happy in harmonizing the party, and entertains no doubt that the candidates will be elected by an overwhelming majority. Who said the Democracy were not united!

☞ SCOTT'S LAST.—Gen. Scott is certainly a model letter-writer. The following is a copy of a letter from him read in the National Convention the other day:

"I have decided to write nothing to the *Convention* or to any individual member before nomination, but, should that honor fall to my lot, I shall, in my acceptance, give my views on the Compromise measures in terms at least as strong in their favor as those I read to you two days since. Please say so much to my friends, Gov. Jones, Mr. Botts, Mr. Lee, etc."

Scott was pledged to his friends not to write, but the fever was too virulent, and he could not forego it. There is no parallel to this, says the Albany *Atlas*; but the reply of O'Connell to the autograph hunter. "As I have made a solemn resolve never to grant such a request to you or any intermeddler of your profession, I refuse your request." YOURS, &c. DANIEL O'CONNELL.

☞ QUICK ON THE TRIGGER.—Derby & Co., advertise in this morning's *Notes*, the "Life of Gen. Winfield Scott," the next President of the United States.—*Rough Notes.*

Beg your pardon, Mr. Notes; but, if we can read straight, Derby & Co., don't advertise any such thing.—It is only the life of the whig candidate—and that candidate is not "our own Millard," by a soup-plate full, either!

☞ Our friends Seigle & Kelsey, No. 4, Wright's Block, have laid upon our table a bar of Smith & Blanchard's U. S. Eagle self-operating Soap, with a request to try it. We will *do so*, or rather find some one that will, for though we "wring out" whigery sometimes, we don't profess to operate on linen. By the by, our friends, S. & K. have a most splendid stock of goods, and they are extraordinary cheap. Give them a call.

☞ Harper, Godey, Graham and sartain all of them full of good things, can be had at the Cheap Book Store, No. 9, Brown's Block.

## New Advertisements.

### I. O. OF F.

THE Members of Presque Isle Lodge No. 107 are requested to meet at their Hall on Monday evening to make arrangements in connexion with Philaletia Lodge for the celebration of the 4th of July. A general attendance is requested.

By order
Erie June 26 1852—107. J. H. CUMMINGS Sec'y

**For Fourth of July.**

150 Boys-constitute fire Crackers at J. G. & W. L. Wells for sale cheap. Give us a call. A. C. JACKSON.
Erie June 26 1-52—207. No 3 Williams' Block Agent.

CASH Paid for Wheat by
June 26 1852 7 CLARK & METCALF.

**FOURTH OF JULY.**

PICTORIAL Brother Jonathan for the Fourth of July just received at the Cheap Bookstore No. 9 Brown's New Hotel.
Erie June 26 1-52. 7 DURLIN & SLOAN.

**UNABATED EXCITEMENT!**

SAFE INVESTMENT AND NO HUMBUG.

THE place to purchase Groceries, Woden and Willow Ware, Wines and Liquors, Oils, Soap, Candles, Fish, Candies, Fruit &c. &c. is at MOORE'S Grocery Store.
Erie June 26 1-52. Opposite Brown's New Hotel Store.

**Summer Goods still Coming**

AT THE CHEAPEST STORE IN TOWN.

C. P. BAKER has been at his post for several days past having in Stock, and the goods are daily arriving, bringing with them the evidence in the price of every article, that in buying of

**Cash Exclusively as We Do,**

We can and will undersell.

Gentlemen in the trade may hurle-que, sneer and make large pretensions to selling cheap &c., but it is of no avail, the figures we are on will prevail, let facts continue to speak for themselves that the place to buy cheap goods is at No 1 Reed House.

Ladies and Gents without consuming time in reading a list of articles enumerated in our ad., we say in brief we have all the requisites. The Goods are the best, the prices will please, are lower than some Merchants are paying in the City for the same, which will of course please you. June 26 '52-7. CLARK & METCALF.

**Vessel Found.**

THE Schooner Vermont, loaded with Staves, dismasted and rudder gone, was picked up by the Schooner S. J. Eaton, about 6 miles off Erie on Monday last, and brought into port. Any further information can be had by applying to George H. Morton, Public dock, or to the subscriber.

ABRAM HUNTSBARGER.
Erie June 26, 1-52—207. Captain of the S. J. Eaton.

**A CARD.**

MRS. BUSHNELL may be found at her room, each day, from the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M. until 12, and from 2, P. M. until 6 o'clock, where she is prepared to give examination to heads with prescriptions, and Phrenological examinations with Charts. Reed House, Parlor E. June 26, 1852.

P. S.—Mrs. B. will lecture each day to the ladies at their room on Physiology, and the gener. laws of health, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

JUST NOW ARRIVED by express, a large addition to our stock of Silver Ware—some new and beautiful patterns of Spoons, Forks, &c. Also, Diamond Jewelry and fine Breastpins, Finger Rings, Ear Drops, &c
June 25 STOCKTON & FULLER

**Wooden Ware.**

A LARGE assortment of the above ware consisting in part of Pails, Tubs, Churns, Butter Ladles, Prints, Steak Wax & Spoons

# News by Telegraph and Mail.

BY O'REILLY'S LINE,

Office of DURLIN & SLOAN'S Book Store, No. 8, Brown's New Block.

NEW YORK, June 23.

There is a growing dissatisfaction among a large portion of the whigs of this city at the nomination of Scott, and efforts are making to hold a convention to nominate Webster as an independent candidate.

A writer in the Courier says the platform adopted by the convention is only the expression of the principles of a majority of the convention, and is not binding to the whole whig party.

Thousands of the whigs will vote for Pierce while many of the democrats will vote for Webster, if he is nominated

The Massachusetts Webster Delegation left for Boston this P. M. One of them stated that $500,000 would be pledged by the Tennessee men, if an independent ticket, headed by Webster should be brought forward.

The delegation will wait till they get to Boston; when they are to be received in procession, to decide upon it.

CINCINATTI, June 22.

The news of the action of the Baltimore Convention produced an intense excitement here, 100 guns were fired and preparations are on foot for a grand ratification meeting.

COLUMBUS, O., June 22.

Despatches were received here yesterday P. M., announcing the nomination of Scott and Graham. Ohio is all alive with enthusiasm at the event.

LOUISVILLE, June 22

The Baltimore nominations appear to give much satisfaction. Cannons were fired on the receipt of the news, and other demonstrations of joy were apparent.

MAYSVILLE, Ky., June 22

The nomination of Scott and Graham caused some disappointment here, but the party will generally stick to the ticket.

MEMPHIS, June 22

Scott and Graham nominations were received here with mingled cheers and hisses.

ST. LOUIS, June 22.

Much enthusiasm prevails in this city in relation to the nominations in Baltimore.

The Whigs very generally promis their hearty support to the ticket.

SAVANNAH, June 22.

The Baltimore nominations have been received, but with considerable coldness.

PITTSBURGH, June 22.

The nomination of Scott and Graham has caused much enthusiasm in this city, and a salute was fired in honor of the event.

RICHMOND, June 22.

Scott's nomination is much regretted, though a greater portion of the Whig party say they will abide by it.

CLEVELAND, June 23.

The Steamer Northern Indiana put into this port in distress in consequence of injuries sustained by a collision with the schooner Plymouth at half-past one this A. M. The collision took place between Black River Light and Cleveland. She struck the Plymouth about midship, piercing her nearly through, the concussion was very severe. The captain and two hands sprung on board the steamer. There were ten persons on board of the vessel who escaped in the small boat and were taken on board the steamer destitute of clothing. The vessel went down soon after.

The accident is unaccountable, as both vessels had lights out at the time. It will probably end the excursion, or so far mar its pleasure as to induce many to leave for other routes.

BOSTON, June 21.

CHEERS AND HISSES IN BOSTON.—The announcement of the nomination of Gen. Scott was received here with mingled cheers and hisses by the whigs—but the hisses predominated. The chagrin of the friends of Mr. Webster is very great. The streets are crowded with people discussing the nomination, in a rather sullen mood.—The *Commonwealth* newspaper, in heralding the nomination, added, "State-Street Groans." The *Atlas* office has run up the Scott flag, and the friends of the nominee have fired 100 guns on the common. The rejoicings are far from being general or hearty.

CONCORD, N. H., June 21.

DIVERSITY OF OPINION AT CONCORD.—MAGNANIMOUS OFFER OF THE DEMOCRATS.—Scott's nomination that just been received with much indignation among the Webster whigs; but there is much satisfaction among the free soilers. The Democrats are pleased, and are urging the whigs to fire a salute, offering to pay for powder. The offer had not been accepted.

WASHINGTON, June 21.

Without notice of any concert of action, several thousands of our citizens with a fine band of music, marched in procession this evening along Pennsylvania Avenue to the residence of Gen'l Scott. The band played "Hail to the Chief," and long and prolonged cheers were given. Gen'l Scott appeared and addressed the assemblage as follows:

Gentlemen—This is the first political greeting I have ever received. This manifestation of your kindness touches my heart deeply, coming as it does from my near neighbors and friends. My residence in the city of Washington has been very agreeable to myself. This was laid out under the eye and direction of the immortal Washington, and I trust the prosperity of the city will continue to advance with the growth of the Union, till it becomes every way worthy of the Union, and of him whose name it bears.

I trust, gentlemen, that so long as I shall continue among you; the same friendly relations will be cultivated; whether I continue to occupy the position of a soldier or shall be elevated to that of Chief Magistrate.

Gentlemen—The high honor which the Baltimore convention has conferred on me over my illustrious and friendly rivals, the Chief Magistrate of the country, and the Secretary of State—already known to fame, was wholly unmerited and will be a cause for my making still greater efforts to merit the approbation of my country and of that Convention.

I know that much anxiety and many trials are to be passed through before the ratification of the people will be heard—whether it shall confirm the action of the convention or not, I shall be satisfied, *for I know that it will be conferred upon a man deserving your confidence and support.* In whatever position I may be placed it shall continue to be the great aim of my life to discharge my duty to my country.

If I should be elevated to that distinguished position for which I have been named, I shall seek to conduct myself so as to merit the confidence which you have so kindly conferred on me in advance.

Gentlemen—You find me greatly fatigued and exhausted, and for the present I can only thank you for this kind congratulation, the first of the kind which I have ever received, and bid you all good night. After enthusiastic cheers the procession proceeded to Secretary Graham's where a response to the patriotic music and loud calls, that gentleman appeared and made a neat address.

☞ We looked in at T. W. MOORE'S Grocery, Poor People's Row, the other day, and found him receiving a very choice and select stock of Family Groceries, Wooden-Ware, Wines and Liquors; equal in variety, i, not in quantity to any in the city. Almost every thing one wants for table or culinary purposes "Tom." is sure to have, and that, too, at the lowest figure. His stock of Fruits, Pickles, Preserves, &c, are certainly worthy of special attention, and, as the *Gazelle* remarks, he is an active, energetic, enterprising business man, and if he does not give satisfaction it is simply because people are too hard to please.

☞ BECAUSE OSE'S FARMER.—The Buffalo *Courier* says upon its being known in Buffalo that Gen. Scott was the nominee of the Seward faction at Baltimore, bets against the "dusty plate of soup" were freely offered. We are told one Whig bet $50 that he would not carry Ohio—$50 that he would not carry Pennsylvania, and $50 that he would not carry New York. Further bets of the same character were tendered, but the market afforded no bidders. This may be called backing one's friends.

☞ Mrs. Bushnell, a well-known Clairvoyant Phrenologist, is stopping at the Reed House for a few days, and will lecture on those sciences, and make phrenological examinations. We gave her a call yesterday, in company with a few friends, and were much astonished as well as delighted at her facility and correctness in delineating character. We acknowledge to having been "read like a book," and as far as we could judge, one of those in company with us, was equally as correctly described. If there is any of our readers skeptical on the question, a visit we think to Parlor E, Reed House, will dispell it.

☞ ERIE GAS COMPANY.—The Erie Gas Company has been organized, we understand, by electing P. Metcalf, President, and Benj Grant, Esq Secretary and Treasurer. Arrangements are in progress—a contract for building entered into, part of the materials purchased, and the balance in negotiation—whereby the works will be completed this Fall. Mr *Merideth*, the builder, is already here, and the work will be commenced as soon as possible.

☞ The whigs object to Gen. Pierce—1st., Because he was born; 2d., Because he was born in New Hampshire; 3d., Because the Constitution of New Hampshire, which was framed before he was born, contains a clause excluding Catholic's from office; 4th., Because he is the son of his father, and not of his Uncle, and 5th., *and lastly*, because he is opposed to *Gen. Scott.*

☞ HOW IT TAKES.—We were shown a bill of goods received by one of our merchants from a wholesale house in New York—the members of which are all Whigs—to which was added a pertinent political postscript, which read thus: "What do you think of Scott for President; —the Whigs have cut their throats this time. *Pierce is our next President!*" This is another way of backing one's friends!

☞ SICKNESS ON THE PLAINS.—A letter from Independence, published in the *St. Louis Republican*, states that there are at present a vast number of emigrants on the Plains, and that much sickness prevails among them. The writer states that there is no doubt of the disease being cholera, and he gives a long list of those whose death he has learned. Among them we notice Maria F. Birch and John L. King, Erie Co., Pa., and Mary A. Daniels, Butler Co., Pa. These are the only names of parties residing in this section of the country.

☞ Dust! dust! was there ever such a dusty time since Erie was a city—or even within the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant." It can be truly said every man has been made to "bite the dust." One can't laugh without turning the mouth into a dust hole, and as for singing, one might as well undertake to draw sweet sounds through a brick-bat or a mortar-bed. "Our sufferings is intollerable."

☞ Among the multiplicity of private and public duties which *our own business*, and the *sayings and doings* of the two Conventions, have thrown upon our hands, we have neglected to notice the fact that G. Loomis, formerly of the firm of G. Loomis & Co., has opened an extensive and rich display of Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry, and fancy articles, in No. 4, Brown's Block: Mr. L. has long enjoyed an enviable reputation as an accommodating salesman in his line, and now that he has an entire new stock, probably the richest ever brought to this market, he cannot fail to please.

## Fourth of July, 1852.

The Anniversary of *American Independence* will be celebrated in the city of Erie on Monday the 5th day of July next, and the Committee announce the following

### PROGRAMME:

At sunrise in the morning all the Bells in the city will be rung for thirty minutes, accompanied by a salute of thirteen guns.

At half-past nine o'clock the procession will be formed by Col. J. W. MCLANE as *Chief Marshall*, ALFRED KING, C. SEIGLE, M. W. CAUGHEY, G. JERKELL, A. FRAZER, and GEORGE STEINER as *Assistant Marshals*, in the following order:—

1st—Military,
2d—Firemen,
3d—Masonic Order,
4th—Independent Order of Odd Fellows,
5th—German Benevolent Societies,
6th—Sons of *Temperance*,
7th—Harp & Shamrock Temperance Society,
8th—Knickerbocker Club,
9th—Irving and other Literary Societies,
10th—Mayor, Orator, Reader and Clergy,
11th—Soldiers of 1776 and 1812.
12th—Select and Common Councils,
13th—Citizens Generally.

The procession will be formed on the south side of the Public Square with the right resting on French Street. When formed it will move down French Street to Second, up Sate to the *Diamond*, up Peach to Tenth St., down State Street to the East Park, where suitable stands and seats will be erected for the accommodation of the citizens.

The meeting will be organized by Mayor Whallon as President

MATTHEW TAYLOR, Esq. will Read the Declaration of Independence, and C. W. KELSO will deliver an Oration suitable to the occasion.

The declaration of Independence will be read and an Oration delivered by CARL BENSON Esq., in the German Language.

The Clergymen of the city, Revolutionary Soldiers, and Select and Common Councils of the city will occupy the Stand with the President, Orator and Reader.

The Committee cordially invite all citizens of the city and county to unite in the festivities of the day.

In the evening there will be a splendid *display of Fire Works* accompanied by a *torch light procession* by the Fire Department. By order of the Committee,

Erie, June 26, 1852

### NOTICE.

A SPECIAL *meeting* of the "*Knickerbocker Club*," will be held on this, Saturday evening a punctual attendance is requested.

Erie, June 26-1t7 GEORGE BURTON, R. S.

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—This celebrated medicine is one of the very best in the country, and its *good qualities* only need to be known, to give it precedence over all others now in use. We have seen its good effects lately, after the total failure of many others. This is saying more than we can for any other medicine within our knowledge, and we feel it a duty to recommend the Bitters to the notice of our friends. The genuine is prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. 2m1

## MARRIED.

On the 17th inst., by Rev. J. H. Pressly, Mr. F. J WOOLLEY, and Miss E'TE. TREMAN, both of Greene.

On Thursday morning the 17th inst., by the Rev Dr. Lyon, Mr. CHARLES H. FOSS, of Canandagua, N. Y., and Miss ESTHER PARKINSON, of this city.

On the 8th inst., by the Rev James F. Read, Mr. AMBLE LOVELL, of Allegheny tp., Venango Co., and Miss RACHEL E. ALLEN, of Cambridge tp., Crawford Co.,

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. Charles F. Diver, Mr. JOHN HUNT, of Millcreek tp., and Miss ISABELLA PHOENIX, of Waterford tp.,

## DIED.

On the 16th inst., Mr. HENRY STROMAN, of Harborcreek tp., aged 90 years.

On the 19th inst., MARY, daughter of John and Phœbe Scott, aged 5 years.

In this city on Wednesday the 16th inst., Mr. JAMES M. CRANE, aged 40 years and 4 months.

## SEALED PROPOSALS.

IN pursuance with the following Resolution Proposals will be received at the office of the Mayor until the first of July next for furnishing three hundred thousand feet of Plank, and for grading State, Street and laying the Plank:

*Whereas*, in the opinion of the Select and Common Council of the City of Erie, it is expedient and necessary that State Street be laid with a double track of Plank from the foot of the street at the Lake, to where the North East and Erie Railroad crosses the same, and for the purpose of ascertaining the cost as well expediting the planking of State Street therefore

*Resolved*, that the Mayor be directed to advertise and receive proposals up to Thursday the first day of July next, for furnishing three hundred thousand feet of Plank on said Street, at convenient distances, to be delivered by the first day of September next: the plank to be three inches thick and ten feet in length and to be either White Oak or Hemlock—bids to be received for each kind, the plank to be paid for in City warrants to be issued by the first of March next in sums not less than one hundred dollars and that the Mayor also advertise for the same time to receive proposals for the grading of said Street, and laying the plank; to be paid at the time and in the same manner as is proposed to pay for the plank.

MURRAY WHALLON, Mayor.

*The above is a copy* of the Resolution adopted by the Select and Common Council of the City of Erie June 14th 1852.

W. H. SHERMAN, Clerk.

Erie June 19 1852. 2d.

### Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of administration on the estate of Andrew Sherrod, late of Washington township, Erie county, deceased, have been this day granted to me by the Register of said county. All persons here indebted to said estate, will please make known to me without delay at my residence, in said township, and all persons indebted are notified to make immediate payment.

C. M. GREENFIELD, Administrator.

Washington, June 19 1852. 6t6

75 BUSHELS nice dried apples for sale by
Erie June 19 1852. 6 STERRETT & GRAY.

10 BBLS. of that Nice Honey Syrup just rece ved on Sheriff Slate at June 19-1t-6. STERRETT & GRAY'S.

### The Plow that Beats the World.

RICE'S Patent Iron Beam double and single mould board Corn Plows for sale at the store of the subscribers. These Plows have been tested and prove superior to any other in use. We warrant them to give satisfaction. June 19. 6 SENNETT & CO.

MESS PORK.—A few barrels Mess Pork, a nice article, for sale by the barrel or smaller quantity, at the store of the subscribers cheap for cash. June 19 '52—6 SENNETT & CO.

FLOORING & SIDING.—A quantity of first quality seasoned Flooring and Siding: Also, sawed Lath for sale at the lumber yard of Erie June 19 1852 6 SENNETT & CO.

### Boots and Shoes Cheaper than Ever.

WILCOX AND NORTON, No. 2 Wright's Block, have just received an almost endless variety of Boots and Shoes fresh from the manufacturer, made of the best materials and warranted. Call, examine and be surprised at low prices, good stock and excellent work. Erie June 19 1852. 6

300 BBLS fresh Flour, just received and for sale cheap by the Load, Bbl, or less quantity on cheap side at Erie June 19 1852. 6 STERRETT & GRAY'S.

MERCHANTS, TAKE NOTICE.—Caldwell & Bonnet have the agency of a number of the best manufacturing establishments in the eastern states of Scythes and Snaithe Forks, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Axes, Rakes, Mill and X Cut Saws, etc., all of which will be supplied to the trade at manufacturers prices.

Erie June 19 1852. 6

### NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

ARBUCKLE & KEPLER,

*NO. 3 PERRY BLOCK STATE STREET.*

HAVE just received and are now opening a large and splendid stock of Summer Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, embracing almost every article in the Dry Goods line usually brought to this market. Their assortment of

LADIES SUMMER DRESS GOODS,

is full and complete, embracing a very great variety of rich and splendid Goods, the names and varieties too tedious to enumerate. Also, a great variety of Ladies, Misses and Children's Morocco Shoes, Men's Gaiters etc. A large and general assortment of Ladies Straw Bonnetts, Parasols etc., Crockery, Glass ware, Nails by the keg or pound, Hardware, a general assortment of Groceries, etc.; all or any part of which will be sold unusually low on accommodating terms. Most kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

☞ WANTED, good Diary Butter, for which the highest market price will at all times be paid.

Erie June 19 1852. 6

### Land For Sale &c.

THE subscriber has two *farms* to sell, both eligible located for farming purposes; and convenient to markets; well timbered, watered and adapted in proper portions to grain and grass; persons desiring to make good locations had better call before the chance is gone. One of them is a small place containing about 30 and the other 110 to 120 acres more or less.

Cash paid for Bounty land warrants or located by me West Springfield, Erie Co., Pa, May 16th 1-52. 6m

GILBERT HURD.

### GRAND RALLY.

THE friends of Cheap Goods are once more admonished of the cheap goods now opening at No 4 Brown's Block.

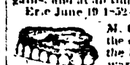
We are receiving daily supplies of dress goods, of all kinds: Parasols, Black Silks, Curtain Muslin, etc., etc., and selling at less prices than the same goods were bought for, three weeks ago in N. Y., this fact can be demonstrated to any one by a call at

June 16th 1-52. 6 TIBBALS & HAYES

### ALL RIGHT! ALL RIGHT!!

**Great Excitement at the Cheap Cash Store.**

MORE NEW GOODS.—Another large invoice of splendid dress goods, such beautiful Silks, Lawns, and Barages, Laces and Edgings, Silk edgings, Gloves and Mitts, Fashionable goods in the greatest variety, such as Cuffs, Collars, Undersleeves, Chemesettes, L. C. Hdkfs., Ribbons and Braid, etc. etc., Crape and Straddilie Shawls, Lace Veils, Lace Gloves and mitts Kid Gloves, Lisle Gloves, Ribbons made Hosiery. These goods are various as they are desirable, and will be sold positively below the average. Ladies can rely upon buying goods at great bargains, and at all times will find the greatest variety of goods at Erie June 19 1-52-1t. DIX, B. COOK'S.



M. CHAPIN, RESIDENT DENTIST.—Office on the south side of the Diamond five doors east of the Erie Bank. Prices reasonable, and all work warranted Erie June 19 1852. 6

### RECENT ARRIVAL!

FRESH GROCERIES.

THE subscribers have just received at their stand, immediately opposite the Perry Block, a large and well selected stock of Groceries, Teas, Sugars, Molasses, Rice and all the articles usually embraced in the list. Also, *Liquors, Fruits*, etc., with an assortment of Nuts and Confectionaries. Flattering themselves that their stock, in variety and excellence, is not surpassed in the city, they hope to receive a liberal share of the public patronage. Their determination is to do business *cheap for cash*, considering the "nimble sixpence" of more worth than the "slow shilling," and that all parties are benefited by the *ready pay system*.

Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for Groceries and other articles.

Call quickly lest the stock on hand becomes exhausted in the hope of a few weeks. Our prices are so low that people will find it their interest to call soon.

June 19 1852. 6 LANDON & RIFLET.

### OILS, TALLOW, GREASE AND OHIO MINERAL PAINT.

300 BARRELS Machinery Oil. Price 75 cts. per
2500 gallons 10 do do do do
in casks of various sizes. do do do do
200 Barrels boiled paint oil. do 33 do do
5000 Gallons do do do do
in casks of various sizes. do do do do
350 Barrels Tanners oil. Various kinds and qualities, from 35 to 60 cents per gallon.
1500 Gallons in casks of various sizes. Various kinds and qualities, from 35 to 50 cents per gallon.
50 Tons Rolling grease, for railway gearings, and coarse Machinery, in barrels or casks, of any consistency required. Price 6 cts. per pound.
150 Tons Ohio mineral paint, in *Barrels* at the lowest market price.

*Machinery Oil*, warranted not to chill in the coldest weather, and considered by those using it equal to Sperm Oil.

*Boiled Paint Oil*, equal to Linseed Oil, other than for white.

The above will be received at large or small quantities, of the above named article on and my motto is, "Small profits and quick returns."

B. F. POND,
53 *Water Street, under the Pearl st House*
New York, June 19 1-52 3m6 NEW YORK

### SEWING MACHINES.

THE undersigned being informed that their agent at *Erie* has not advertised, exhibited and offered for sale, their celebrated *Patent Straight Needle Perpendicular action, Sewing Machines* is bound by contract to do) take the liberty to inform the citizens, shoe manufacturers, and all others having sewing or stitching to be done that Singers Patent Sewing Machines may be purchased from them at their office, No. 258 Broadway New York, with full right to use the same in Erie County. We have not sold the monopoly of their machines in Erie county to any one. The Machine have lately been greatly improved and a new *Patent granted for the improvements*. Price of the Machines with all apparatus complete for a one thread use $125.

Specimens of the unequaled stitching done by this Machine may be seen at the office of this paper.

I. M SINGER & CO
June 19 1852 3m6 258 Broadway New York

SLOAN'S MODEL ARCHITECT.—Thirteen numbers of this popular work has been received at the *Cheap Bookstore*, No. 9 Brown's New Hotel. The attention of builders and others is invited to the same. June 16 1852—6. DURLIN & SLOAN.

30 WHOLE and half Bbls of White Fish and Trout just received by June 19 1852—6. STERRETT & GRAY'S.

### PETROLEUM.

*"There is nothing like it for Eurns."*

I GOT three dozen of Mr. Kier's Petroleum of Mr. Howell, and I am disposed to think there is nothing equal to it for Burning, having burnt my hand and expecting nothing less than a long serious sore, but found no soreness at all from its only leaving a red scale, without any soreness when pressed upon, which quite surprised me. I therefore have great faith in its efficacy, so far at least, and will introduce it in this section.

Very respectfully, &c. HARVEY MANN

AGENTS FOR ERIE COUNTY.—J. H. Burton & Co., General Agent, Carter & Brother, Erie; J. A. White, Girard; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; R. Potter, West Springfield; J. Clarke Albion; H. M. Gerrish, Edenboro; T. D. Chellis, M'Kean; P. F. Judson, Waterford; J. Webster, Fairview; and by the proprietor, S. M. KIER Pittsburgh. June 19, 1852 6t6 Canal House, seventh st., Pittsburgh.

### NEW ARRIVAL.

*CHEAPER THAN EVER!*

**At Warren's Hat Cap and Furnishing Store.**
*No. 8 Brown's Block, State street.*

A FRESH supply of those beautiful Molesk'n Hats to be sold at great bargains. Also, Drab Beavers, very much admired for summer. Also, new styles of Kossuth, Panama, Palmleaf and Straw Hats of all kinds and prices. Two gross styles of Cloth Caps.

### *FURNISHING GOODS*

Of all kinds, new styles of *Shirts and Collars*; the latest patterns of *Scarfs* and Cravats, very rich and beautiful styles Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, Carpet, Patent Leather and Embossed Traveling Bags, Valices, Trunks, Umbrellas and Canes. So great a variety cannot be all enumerated in an advertisement. Call and look at them and remember my motto, which will be kept in all cases. All Goods that don't prove as they are represented will be exchanged or the money refunded.

June 6. J. H. WARREN.

### Speed the Plow!!

THE subscribers in presenting this Notice to the public, beg to remark that they have connected with their large stock of Groceries, an extensive assortment of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements and Machines. The rapidly increasing interests manifested in Agriculture, *has induced us to engage in the* trade trusting that the Farmers will be induced to favor us with their patronage. We are in constant correspondence with the most extensive Manufacturers, and shall always have a full supply of Implements of all kinds of the best and most approved patterns, among which may be found the following different styles of Plow; Eagle, different numbers, with or without Wheel and Draft Rod; Eagle Self Sharpener; Reading or Double Mould Board Plows; Sub-soil Side Hill, or Swivel Plows, Board Scrapers, etc., which we will sell at the lowest possible rates.

CLARK & M'CART R.
Formerly D. S. Clark.
June 6,

### MEDICAL.

DR. R. FAULKNER continues the practice of Medicine and Surgery, *coupled by his Father Dr. F. Faulkner*, when occasion requires. Office at his Residence corner of French and Light Streets, Erie Pa.

June 5. 3m8.

### READY-MADE COFFIN WARE-ROOM.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Erie and vicinity, that he has established a

READY-MADE COFFIN WARE-ROOM

In this City, for the purpose of furnishing those who are so unfortunate as to need the offices of an Undertaker with the opportunity of selecting a COFFIN in accordance with their *MEANS OR TASTE*. And, as it is his intention to keep all sizes of different styles and prices, he would say to the public that they can be accommodated with anything in his line on one hours notice. Hearse and Carriage furnished if required.

*Shop on State Street, between Seventh and Eighth.*

Erie May 8 1852. 1852. ALLEN A. CRAIG.

☞ A. A. C. would also say that *in connection* with the above business, that of Pattern Making will be carried on in all its various branches.

AGENTS FOR ERIE COUNTY.—J. H. Burton & Co., General Agent, Carter & Brother, Erie; J. A. White, Girard; W. H. Townsend, Springfield; R. Potter, West Springfield; J. Clarke Albion; H. M. Gerrish, Edenboro; T. D. Chellis, M'Kean; P. F. Judson, Waterford; J. Webster, Fairview; and by the proprietor, S. M. KIER Pittsburgh. June 19, 1852 6t6 Canal House, seventh st., Pittsburgh.

### GIRARD WOOLEN FACTORY!

*NOTICE TO FARMERS AND WOOL GROWERS.*

THORNTON & BROTHERS, late of Fairview, wish to inform the Wool growers of this section of the country, and the public in general, that they have rented the establishment of L. D. Johnson, and that they will Manufacture Wool into Cloth with promptness and dispatch. We gladly tender our thanks to the *Farmers and the public generally, for their very liberal patronage*, while in business at the Eagle Factory, Fairview; and deem it unnecessary to make promises to our old patrons but to new customers, we have no hesitation in saying that if they will call on us with their Wool, they shall not go away dissatisfied with their Goods or Prices.

We will gladly Manufacture Cloths and Flannels of all kinds, on shares, or by the yard, as our Customers may prefer.

Custom Carding and Cloth Dressing, done on short notice, and ready at the time appointed. We will do all work as good and as Cheap as any other establishment. We will give the highest market Price in Cash for Wool.

THORNTON & BROTHERS,
Girard, May 19th, 1852. 1y

### Orphan's Court Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of the County of Erie, will be sold at Public Vendue, on the premises, on Saturday the 17th day of July next commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described pieces and parcel of Land situate in the Township of Conneaut, County of Erie, and described and bounded as follows, to wit Bound d on the North by a line, beginning at a post on the Meadville road, thence West and about ten feet North of the dwelling house wherein the said Amos King resided at the time of his death, to the tan-bark of lands of Francis Randall, on the East by the Meadville road, South by lands of Wm. of William Chrestman and Francis Randall, West by lands of Francis Randall, supposed to contain about 12 acres of land and having thereon the Juliet Mills, a Chair Factory, Dressing house, out houses, etc.

The above described land belongs to the estate of Amos King, late of Conneaut township, deceased, and is finely situated near the enterprising village of Albion, mostly improved with a rich soil well adapted to grain, grass, fruit &c. The Juliet Mills is situated on a durable stream, and in one of the most eligible business locations in the country.

TERMS.—One fourth on the confirmation of sale, and the balance in four equal annual instalments with interest on the whole balance annually with each instalment to be secured by Judgment Bond and Mortgage on the premises.

MARCUS A. KING,
Administrator of the
Albion June 12 1852. 5 Estate of Amos King, dec.

### CHAIRS! CHAIRS!!

BARNUM AND JENNY LIND CHAIRS.

*Just Arrived direct from the City of New York.*

A LARGE and splendid assortment of CHAIRS, consisting of every variety and style, and of the latest fashions, constructed by the most celebrated Eastern manufacturers, which the subscriber is now prepared to sell at Greater Bargains than was ever offered to this community before. *Determined not to be undersold*, he is now prepared to compete with all competition, and offers inducements that cannot be found in any other establishment in this city, and in fact must be, and in addition to his stock of eastern work, he has a large assortment of his own manufacture, embracing Settees of all sizes, Lounges, Children's rocking chairs, and in fact every thing in the chair line.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie and vicinity are invited to call and examine, where they will find greater bargains, more beautiful work and a far larger assortment at the *Old Stand* than can be found in any other establishment in this city. Call and examine and see and believe that the old stand is the place for great bargains.

Northeast corner of State and Eighth Streets.

N. B.—All kinds of Repairing done punctually and on the most reasonable terms. June 12 1852. 3

### B. T. HARRIS,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

*199 Main Street, (3 Doors South of Sherman's) Buffalo.*

MR. H having opened an extensive GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING and FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT, at the above Store, it is his determination to pay exclusive attention to the

*CUSTOM BUSINESS.*

From the patronage which he has already received, from gentlemen, Mr. H. feels assured that the mode of doing business, which he has adopted, does and will give entire satisfaction to all who desire up in fiate their garments made up in

GOOD FASHION from the first quality of MATERIALS.

### MR. G. W. FOLTS

Will also be in attendance to wait upon Customers, and take orders of gentlemen wishing a genteel fit and a reasonable garment made up in his best style.

**Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,**

of the latest Styles, constantly on hand.

*YOUTHS and CHILDRENS CLOTHING made to order with NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.*

June 12 1-52. 1m

### Administrators Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has taken out letters of Administration, on the estate of James Crawford, late of North East deceased. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified, to make payment without delay, and those having claims against said estate, are notified to present them legally authentic, for settlement.

MARY CRAWFORD,
North East June 5, 6t. of North East township, Administrix.

### CALIFORNIA STORE.

G. LOOMIS has removed to No 4, Brown's Block, and is now opening a new and one of the most rich an I splendid assortments of Fine Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware that was ever offered in this city, embracing a great variety of Watches of different escapements, both gold and silver, and the latest style of Chains, Seals, and Keys to match together with the most fashionable Jewelry, consisting of fine gold diamond, ruby, pearl and topaz Finger Rings, ruby and pearl Broaches and Earpendants, Bracelets, &c. Also, Gold Lockets, gold and silver Pencils, gold Pens, dessert and tea spoons, Sugar Tongs and Scoops, Napkin Rings and Pormonoies, an assortment of rich Plated Ware, Urns, Tea Sets, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Ladies, Candlesticks, and a great variety of Fancy and other Goods, both useful and ornamental. Clocks of all descriptions from $1 25 to $20, all of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest and a little cheaper for ready pay. The attention of the former customers of G. Loomis and the public generally is invited to this notice. June 5 2

NUTS of all kinds for sale by J. G. & W. I. MILLS.
No. 3, Williams Block, Erie, Pa.

### HENRY S. SLOAN,

TAILOR AND CLOTHIER,

*197, Broadway, between Dey and Fulton street, New York.*

GENTLEMEN'S Furnishing Goods of the latest styles constantly on hand. Naval, Military, Yeomanry and Children's Clothing made to order.

MALAGA M. E. and Cluster Raisins, whole, half and quarter boxes, also, seedless Keg Raisins, by the Keg or retail at June 12. BRETT & GRAY'S.

45 BOXES superior sweet Cavendish Tobacco for sale low by the box or retail from 11 cents to 25 cents per lb. Also, smoking, chewing, scaf ata Tobacco of every brand; and Cigars ranging from $3 to $30 per thousand, for sale by

Erie June 12 1-52. 5 STERRETT & GRAY

MACARONI and Vermicella, Dunkee's Baking Powder, and a few boxes of that infallable Yeast Powder; also, pure double refined Pearlash for making best family bread without milk, soda biscuit, short cakes, rolls, etc., also, superior Corn Starch for making puddings, custards, pies, etc., also, Paulina's refined Gelatine for making Jellies, soups, glazing, etc., for sale by Erie June 12 1852 5 STERRETT & GRAY.

WOODEN, Willow and Stone Ware, of every possible description, for sale wholesale or retail, at Erie June 12 1-52. 5 STERRETT & GRAY

ZINC WHITE PAINT.—We take pleasure in offering a quantity of the above article, which has been pronounced by those competent to judge, far superior to Lead as a paint, both in point of durability and fineness of finish, while its cost does not exceed that of Lead. June 12 1852 5 CARTER & BROTHER.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to me by Note or Book Account, must make immediate payment or costs will be indiscriminately issued. "special contracts excepted."

Erie, June 12 1-52. 5 C. M. TIBBALS.

800 GRAIN BAGS.—Just received by Express, move without a seam, for sale at the lowest price at

Erie June 12 1-51. 5 TIBBALS & HAYES',
No 1 Brown's Block.

COTTON YARN, from No 5 to 20, in any quantity; also, colored Carpet Warp, white do, Wicking, Batting, Wadding, etc. June 12 1-52. 5 TIBBALS & HAYES.

BLEACHED Sheetings and shirtings—3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5, 6, 8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 unbleached sheetings, from 6½ to 25 cents per yard.

Erie June 12 1-52 5 TIBBALS & HAYES.

### McLANAHAN & LOCKWOOD'S

**Daily Forwarding and Commission Line from Erie to New York.**

MERCHANTS and Farmers wishing to send Produce to New York, including Butter, Eggs, Poultry, etc., will find it to their advantage to ship by this line. N. B. Reave, salesman for Orange county N. Y., will devote his personal attention to the sale of all kinds of produce consigned to the care of the establishment, and will make quicker returns than any other House in the city.

Ship on State Street, between Seventh and Eighth.

Erie June 12 1852. 1 H. McLANAHAN,
R. S. BRAWLEY, Norwich Pier,
Agents.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—A good assortment of Table cutlery, mineing knives, plated silver, German silver, Britannia and Iron table and tea spoons, coffee mills, waffle irons, brass and porcelain Kettles, nurserian and fluted sauce pans, coffee and tea canisters, brass iron, britannia and japan candlesticks, paste jiggers snuffers and trays, tea waiters, tea bells etc. etc., at

Erie June 12 1-52. 5 RUFUS REED'S.

HAVE you seen those Coffee Roasters that are selling for One Dollar at No 3 Reed House. June 12-5. RUFUS REED.

SCYTHES and Forks—Received on commission 100 dozen of *Dunn & Taylor's World's Fair Premium Scythes*, 72 dozen of Brand's Hay and Straw forks which will be sold by the dozen for cash at Manufacturer's prices; also, a large lot of Snaiths, Rakes and Channeling Stones at

Erie June 12 1852. 5 RUFUS REED'S.

A MASSEAG SHEETING, for which a Prize Medal was awarded by the committee of all Nations at the World's Fair for sale at the store of June 12 1-52. SENNETT & CO

TO BUILDERS.—A quantity of Heinlock Joist and Scantling, for sale at the store of June 12 1-52 5. SENETT & CO.

GAITERS.—Ladies and Gentlemen's Gaiters of various styles at the store of June 12 1-52. 5 SENNETT & CO.

### What is the Excitement!

WHO HAS COME NOW!!

EXCITEMENT! Why, Caldwell has just returned again to make another short visit, and I verily believe he has brought with him half of the goods of the East, and goodness, at such prices it almost induces one to think they were given to him. If you believe me they are selling yard wide Sheetings by the piece at five cents per yard, Bleached Muslins at five cents, calicoes at 5 cts. colors as fast as a rock, as good as I paid 10 cents for, last week; woollen goods at any price Rush Mattings for floors at 20 cents for good, beautiful floor Oil Cloths at 50 cents per yard, as good as has been selling at 75 cents, such splendid Brussels, Tapestry, three ply and super ingrain Carpets I never saw before, at all manner of prices, and when I pushed my way still further into the crowd, such dazzling splendor from such a multitude of rich dress goods of every color, and when to look at the prices, I was completely swamped: I thought it did not require any gas, that there is so much talk about these goods. I priced good black silk Satinlast as low as 87½ French Ginghams at 8 per yard, Linen Ginghams at 12½, and such beautiful French work'd Handkerchiefs, Undersleeves, collars, &c., at much lower prices than I ever saw before. I might as well stop here, for I cannot think of the names of one quarter of the Rich silk goods I saw. Do go and see for yourself. It will require half a day to examine their assortment. They have more goods up stairs, or in boxes or trunks than any other store has in town. Don't mind the crowd—push your way in, and you'll find very gentlemanly clerks to show you everything you enquire for.

Erie June 12. 5 CADWELL & BENNETT.

A FEW more of those cheap Parasols at
Erie June 12 1-52. 5 G. SELDEN & SON.

PLAIN and Embroidered Lawns selling cheap at
June 12 1-52. 5 G. SELDEN & SON.

POPLINS and Baregade De Lanes at
June 12 1-52. 5 G. SELDEN & SON.

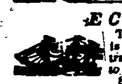
BROWN sheetings Shirtings, Cotton Batting cotton yarn and carpet warp at June 12 1-52. 5 G. SELDEN & SON.

5000 SEGARS of all qualities just received. Also, any quantity of Chewing and smoking tobacco for sale low at No 3, Williams Block. 4

### JUST RECEIVED!

Eldorado or Adventures in the Path of Empire, by B. Taylor.
The Adirondack or Life in the Wood-, by J. T. Headly.
The Elements of Moral Science, by P. Wayland, D. D.
The Elements of Political Economy,
Madeleine, A tale of Auvergne, by Julia Kavanagh.
Memoirs of Mary Lyon, by E. Hitchcock, L. L. D.
Bracebridge Hall or Humorist, a meadly, by G. Crayon.
Tales of a Traveller,
The House of the Seven Gables, N. Hawthorn.
The Scarlet Letter A romance.
Rejected Addresses, by Horace and James Smith.
Charms and Counter Charms, by Maria J. M'Intosh.

## ECKFORD LINE.



THIS Line, possessing unsurpassed facilities, is prepared, upon the opening of navigation, to transport Merchandize, Produce, etc., from and to *New York*, and the *Western States*.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS.

Mr. Packages **ECKFORD LINE**, Ship Daily by the

"OLD LINE TROY TOW BOATS,"

CORNTIES SLIP.

**Eckford Express.**

The Public is informed that such arrangements have been made with the different Railroads and Steamers as will enable this Line to forward Merchandize, daily, from New York to the Western and Southern States, with the greatest dispatch.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS.

Mr. Packages. **ECKFORD EXPRESS**, Ship by "PEOPLE'S LINE OF STEAMERS." Foot Courtlandt Street. Shippers are requested to procure Bills of Lading, at the Office, No. 127 *Broad street, up stairs.*

HUGH ALLEN, } 127 Broad st. New York.
G. B. WILLIAMS, }
MAXWELL & PATTEN, } Buffalo.
JOHN ALLEN, }

CONSIGNEES AT LAKE ERIE PORTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jno. Hearn, & Co., Erie, Pa. | J. H Hall, | Conneaut, O. |
| M. Watrous, Ashtabula, " | D. Knight & Co., | Fairport " |
| Eddy & Halladay, Cleveland, " | Walter & Co., | Milan " |
| E. F. Osborn, Sandusky, " | A. Godard, | Toledo, " |
| D. B. Miller, & Co., Monroe, M | Bridge & Lewis, | Detroit, M. |
| April 17. | | 49 |

**1852. BUFFALO AND CHICAGO. 1852.**

THE New and splendid upper cabin STEAMER GLOBE, AMOS PRATT Master.

| LEAVES ERIE at 6 o'clock A. M. | | LEAVES CHICAGO at 6 o'clock A. M. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thursday | June 17 | Wednesday | June 21 |
| Thursday | July 1 | Wednesday | July 5 |
| Thursday | July 15 | Wednesday | July 22 |
| Thursday | July 29 | Wednesday | Aug 5 |
| Thursday | Aug 12 | Wednesday | Aug 19 |
| Thursday | Aug 26 | Wednesday | Sept 2 |
| Thursday | Sept 9 | Wednesday | Sept 16 |
| Thursday | Sept 23 | Wednesday | Sept 30 |
| Thursday | Oct 7 | Wednesday | Oct 14 |
| Thursday | Oct 21 | Wednesday | Oct 28 |
| Thursday | Nov 4 | Wednesday | Nov 10 |

J. HEARN & CO. Public Dock. } Agents.
JOHN KEENAN, Erie. }

June 12 1852. 5

**For Chicago and Intermediate Ports.**

THE Splendid Upper Cabin Steamer SUPERIOR, CAPT. D. WILKISON, will leave Erie as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday | June 12 | Saturday | Sept 4 |
| " | " 26 | " | " 18 |
| " | July 10 | " | October 2 |
| " | " 24 | " | " 16 |
| " | August 7 | " | " 30 |
| " | " 21 | | |

J. LINDEN, Erie, office in Speeds Telegraph office. } Agents.
G. J. MORTON, Public Dock, }
Erie June 12 1852. 5

**Michigan Southern Rail Road Line.**

BOATS leave Erie daily for Cleveland, Sandusky and Toledo.

G. J. MORTON, Agt.
Public Dock, Erie, Pa.
49

**1852 1852**

CHICAGO and Intermediate Ports, the splendid upper cabin steamer **HENDRICK HUDSON**, L. B. Gouldsmith commander, will leave Erie as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tuesday, | April 13 | 6 o'clock A. M. |
| " | " 27 | " |
| " | May 11 | " |
| " | " 25 | " |
| " | June 8 | " |
| " | " 22 | " |
| " | July 6 | " |
| " | " 20 | " |
| " | August 3 | " |
| " | " 17 | " |
| " | September 14 | " |
| " | " 28 | " |
| " | October 12 | " |
| " | " 26 | " |
| " | November 9 | " |

J. J. PAPPINO Owner.

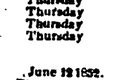
GEORGE J. MORTON, Agent Public Dock Erie Pa.
JOHN KEENAN Agent, Erie Pa.
Erie, May 1, 1852 5m51.

**1852. 1852.**

THE Splendid Upper Cabin Steamers MICHIGAN and JULIUS D. MORTON, will ply regularly between Buffalo, Erie and Green Bay, during the season. For further particulars apply to J. HEARN & CO., or G. J. MORTON, Erie, Pa.

JOHN KEENAN Agent, Erie Pa.
April 17, 1852—49.

**1852. BUFFALO AND CLEVELAND. 1852.**



TWO Trips per week. Touching at Dunkirk, Connenut, Ashtabula, and Fairport. The splendid upper Cabin steamer DIAMOND, Captain JOHN G. HOYT, will run regularly during the season of 1852, between Buffalo and Cleveland, touching at above ports each way, as follows:

Leaves Erie, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. Touching at Conneaut, Ashtabula, and Fairport

Leaves Erie, every TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 5 A. M., touching at Barcelona and Dunkirk.

For freight or passage apply to J. HEARN & Co., or JOHN KEENAN, Erie, GEO. B. WALBRIDGE & CO., Proprietors, Foot of Washington street, Buffalo.

EDDY & HALLIDAY, Agents, Cleveland.

Erie, May 22, 1852 2

**PEOPLE'S LINE**

**1852.**

**Safe, Pleasant and Expeditious Route to New York.**

*New Passage and Freight Arrangement to and from New York, at Greatly Reduced Prices.*

Passengers will be taken from Buffalo, by the Express or other trains of Cars to Albany, and from Albany, New York, by the splendid low pressure steamers of the People's Line, all or which are replete with every comfort and convenience.

Steamers ISAAC NEWTON, Com. W. H. PECK, and HENDRIK HUDSON, Com A. P. ST JOHN, leaving Albany daily on the arrival of the Express Train in the evening, and arriving in New York, at Constitution street Wharf, at 6 o'clock next morning. Leaving New York at 6 P M. connecting with Morning Express Train at Albany.

Steamers OREGON, Capt. HOYT, and RIP VAN WINKLE, Capt ROE, leave Albany daily at 6 P. M., on arrival of first Morning Express Train from Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse, arriving in New York, at Robinson street Wharf, at 6 o'clock next morning. Leave New York at 6 P. M., connecting with the Evening Express Train at Albany.

Passengers can be ticketed and their baggage checked to and from New York.

Freight can be contracted for at all the stations on the line of the Buffalo and Rochester Railroad, and from New York at the People's Line office on their Wharf at foot of Robinson street, New York.

Prices Freight from New York to Buffalo, on first class, 80 cents: 2d class 64 cents; 3d class 53 cents; 4th class 27 cents — And from Buffalo to New York on 1st class 37 cents; 2d class 30 cents; 3d class 47 cents; and 4th class 40 cents.

I. NEWTON, Agent, New York,
GEORGE J. MORTON, Agent, Erie.

New York, April, 1852.

The splendid steamers ALIDA and REINDEER, will run as a Day Line, Leaving foots of Hamilton street, Albany, at 7 A. M. on arrival of Buffalo Night Express; and New York, from Murray street Wharf, at 7 A. M. connecting with Afternoon Express. Through in 24 hours, making the usual landings at way places.

tf4.

**WELLS, FARGO & CO'S**

*NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS.*

**CAPITAL—$300,000.**

FOR the purchase and sale of Gold Dust, Bills of Exchange, the payment and collection of Notes, Bills, and Accounts, the forwarding of Gold Dust, Bullion, Specie, Packages, Parcels and Freights, of all kinds and descriptions, and attending to a general Express, Forwarding, and Agency Business.

The undersigned have been engaged in the express business between New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cincinnati, Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Louis, since its first establishment, under the firms of Pomeroy & Co., Livingston & Wells, Wells & Co., Livingston & Fargo, and at this time, with the American Express Company, in the firms of Wells, Butterfield & Co., and Livingston, Fargo & Co.

The firm of Wells, Fargo & Co., a joint stock company, with a capital of $300,000, has been formed to do a general Express Forwarding, Collecting and Exchange business, between the city of New York and the principal cities and towns in California: connecting at New York with the American Express Company, to all parts of the United States and Canadas.

Our several Agents in California are authorized to draw drafts on us, payable at the principal Office of the American Express company, between New York and St. Louis, affording to persons in California, the most convenient, prompt and reliable means of remitting to their friends in this country. Also, Drafts, on California, for sale at the current rates of exchange.

We will attend promptly to the collection and payment of Notes, Bills and accounts; the Settlement of Claims. Also, to the Purchase and Sale of Goods and Merchandize, by sample or otherwise.

Our arrangements with the United States Mail Line of Steamers, enable us to offer great inducements to shippers of Gold Dust, Bullion, Specie, and other valuables.—Packages, Parcels and Freights, of every description, will be forwarded with dispatch, and delivered at all the principal towns in California, and other parts of the United States, and foreign countries.

Messrs. S. P. Carter and R. W. Washburn, the former for many years connected with the American Express Company as agent a Albany, and the latter from the Bank of Syracuse, are the General Agents for California.

DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| Henry Wells, Aurora, | Wm. G. Fargo, Buffalo, |
| John Livingston, New York, | James McKay, Buffalo, |
| E. P. Williams, Adrian, Mich, | Alpheus Reynolds, Buffalo, |
| Edwin P. Morgan, Aurora, | Alex. M. C. Smith, N. Y., |
| Henry D. Rice, Elmira. | |

James McKay, Sec'y. Edwin B. Morgan Pres't.
WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 16 Wall Street, N. Y.
O. D SAFFORD, Agent Erie.
Erie, May 29, 1852. 3m3.

**CHANGE OF TIME.**

*Through to Dunkirk in 2½ Buffalo in 4½ hours.*

**ERIE AND NORTH EAST RAIL ROAD.**

IN CONNECTION WITH THE BUFFALO AND STATE LINE RAIL ROAD.

ON and after Monday May 10th 1852 trains leave Erie daily as follows, Sundays excepted:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st | Express passenger train leaves at | 12M. |
| 2nd | " " " | 6½ M. |
| One | Express train on Sundays at | 12 M. |

The above trains connect at Dunkirk and Buffalo with both the morning and evening trains for New York City via N. Y. and E. R. Road and Buffalo and Albany Rail Road.

Passengers by the noon train for Buffalo and wishing to return the same evening take 4½ hours in Buffalo.

This Company is prepared to transport live stock and freight of all kinds over their road. Baggage checked to Dunkirk and Buffalo. Fare to Dunkirk $1, to Buffalo $1.50. Trains leave by Eastern Rail Road time which is about twenty minutes faster than Erie time.

J. F. TRACY.
Erie May 8 1852. 1852. Superintendent of E. & N. E. R. R.

**To the Inhabitants of Harborcreek, North East, Greenfield and 1 others in Erie County.**

TAKE NOTICE!!

WM. F. RINDERNECHT of Erie and A. F. Jones of Harborcreek have purchased the entire stock of goods of Messrs. King and Brown at Moorheadville in Harborcreek and intend to continue the mercantile business in all its branches at the old stand of King and Brown, under the name of

RINDERNECHT & JONES!!!

In addition to our present Stock we will receive in a few days by Railroad from New York all styles of Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Glass ware, Iron, Steele, Nails, Dye Stuffs, Liquors and everything generally kept in a Grocery and Dry Good Store in any place. Our Motto shall be to sell cheaper than the cheapest

We invite the citizens of the above named townships to call and examine our stock and prices and if we cannot show them as large a stock of goods as some in Erie we can show them a good assortment of everything and at prices that cannot be beat.

Wanted in exchange for goods, Cash, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, Oats, Corn, Flour, Beans, dried Apples and Peaches, Pork, Ham &c. &c. March 20, 1852.—45

MANTILLA and Dress Silks, and splendid black silk Lace, only 25 cents a yard, and a beautiful assortment of Ribbons at the New York Cash Store.

June 5 J. SWEENEY.

**NO. 175 MAIN STREET, BUFFALO.**

**BOSTON CROCKERY STORE.**

THE subscribers have opened at No. 175 Main-street Buffalo, (next door to Hoffister & Co.,) an extensive assortment of China, Glass, and Earthen Ware.

Also, Solar Lamps for oil or burning fluid, Girandoles, common and silver-plated Castors, silver-plated and Britannia Coffee Pots, Sugars and Creams, plated Spoons, Forks, Cake Baskets, Tea Trays, Table Cutlery and a complete assortment of French, China and German Vases.

They import their Crockery and China direct from the manufacturers, which will enable them to sell at the lowest New York prices.

They would particularly invite the attention of Merchants, and all others wishing to purchase, to give them a call, and examine their Goods and prices before purchasing.

Buffalo, march 20.—6m15 E. C. BROWN & CO

**BUFFALO BAKERY.**

MUGRIDGE & CLARK, would respectfully invite the citizens of Erie, and vicinity in want of Soda and tea biscuit, Boston Butter and Pic Nic Crackers, Hard and Pilot Bread &c., to call or Remit us their orders, (they will always find us at House, and ready to wait on our friends and sell them as good goods and at Lower Prices them can be bought at any other establishment,) at our Empire Steam Bakery, Junction of Erie & Ohio Streets, Buffalo, New York. 49

**THE WORLD'S FAIR.**

*PREMIUM SAFES.*

*Depot, Green Block, Water Street, (Between Maiden Lane and Wall Street.)*

NEW-YORK.

THE subscriber placed his Fire and Burglar-Proof Iron Safe in competition with the whole world, at the great Exhibition in London, for which an impartial jury awarded a medal.

The American Fair, held last Fall, at Castle Garden, also awarded to him a gold medal for the best Fire-proof safe, and he has never failed to obtain the highest premium when his safe has been put in competition with others for that purpose. Certificates have been received from the following well known mercantile houses, who have had their books, papers and money preserved in these superior Safes within the last thirty days, (and can, with many others, be seen at my store,) viz.. Messrs. Stillwell and Montross, and Mr. J. L. Watkins, in the Fulton Street fire: Messrs. Fuller and Robins n, and Messrs John Lockwood & Co., in the great fire corner of Liberty and Nassau streets, and Messrs. Proud & Bowmun, in Jersey City.

I am the proprietor of HALL'S PATENT LOCK, which obtained a medal, (in the name of Adams & Co., Boston,) at the World's Exhibition, and is considered the best Lock for the price ever invented, being proof against powder, and the key is no larger than a cent, and can be made changeable.

I invite all purchasers to a close and careful investigation before purchasing, and decide for themselves, who makes the best Fire, Burglar and Damp Proof Safes—continued

SILAS C. HERRING.

Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water street, New York.

AGENTS.

John Farrell, 31 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
C. L. Harmon, Chicago, Ill.
Henry Williams, Milwaukie, Wis.
Fry & McCandish, Richmond, Va.

April 17. 3m49

**TIN, COPPER AND SHEET IRON ESTABLISHMENT.**

N. MURPHY would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has located himself at the old stand of Middleton & Murphy, on the Park Row with a large and better assortment of Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware, manufactured of the best Iron, and offered at the most reasonable rates, wholesale or retail. He has on hand Stoves of all prices and qualities constructed with reference to usefulness and convenience, and of the most durable material. Also stovepipe and elbow, and an assortment of

JAPAN WARE.

Which he flatters himself is unexcelled, if equaled, in this city. Milk pans of all sizes and Cheese vats of every description constantly on hand. Determined to pursue the business with energy and faithfulness, and to spare no effort to render satisfaction, he hopes to receive and merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Erie May 1 1852. 51.

**Why not go with the Multitude to STOCKTON & FULLER'S!**

AND buy your Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Lamps Looking-Glasses, Guitars twenty per cent lower than has ever been sold in Erie. Why, in the 32d year of the 19th century; this age of reform and improvement, will you "Leap before you look?" or what is even worse, buy before you examine the market. Nothing charged for showing. Park Row, 2 doors east of Brown's New Hotel.

Erie, May 15th, 1852. 1

THIS WAY STRANGER!!

"Secure the Shadow ere the Substance fade."

**E. ABELL, the Daguerreian Artist**

WOULD respectfully inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie, and vicinity that he still continues his rooms over the Erie Bank, for the purpose of delineating the human face divine by means of the beautiful art of the Daguerreotype in the latest and most approved style. He offers to produce the likeness of any person favoring him with a sitting which shall be pronounced by competent judges, superior to the work of any other Artist what ever, for strength, beauty, and life-like appearance.

Daguerreotype, O what delight
To gaze upon its works of light;
How high the polish, pure the tone,
And every face is nature's own;
Sure never Art with all its skill,
The soul with such delight could fill.

[illegible] ingredients of his own preparation, can never fade out by exposure to air and light. Those who wish perfect Likenesses will please call at his rooms over the Erie Bank, and examine specimens.—Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M in all states of the weather. Erie, Feb. 14, 1852. tf10

**ERIE DAGUERREAN GALLERY, Park Row, a few doors West of the REED HOUSE.**

SHERMAN is happy to invite all who wish DAGUERREOTYPE LIKENESSES, who are at all particular what kind of pictures they have, to his new Rrooms which have been built expressly for the Art. LIGHT is the great agent of the Artist, and it has been the constant study of all worthy of the name since the Art was discovered, to employ and control it in the manner best adapted to produce the most favorable results. The result of this study and of thousands of experiments is that there is not a respectable or permanent Gallery in the U States where the pictures are made by a common window, and he who says he can produce superior pictures by such a window proves his ignorance of the Art. The subscriber therefore begs leave to say that by his superior LIGHT, and with an apparatus worth six times any other in this city, he is enabled to produce pictures which cannot be equelled in this part of the country, and offers to excell any thing which can be produced in other rooms, or Erie, or forfeit one hundred dollars. He has also a splendid Quick Working Camera, with which he takes children of any age! Let it be distinctly understood his pictures will not fade if properly kept.

N. B.—The "recent improvements" may be seen at the above rooms. W. H. SHERMAN

Erie, Sept. 10, 1851. 18

**NEW CONCERN!! BRASS FOUNDRY!!!**

*WEST SIDE OF STATE STREET ERIE, PA.*

H. JARETZKI, would respectfully inform the public that he has just opened his new Brass Foundry, and is prepared to execute all orders for work in his line with promptness and despatch.

His occupation embraces the manufacture and repairing of brass work on Steam and Fire engines, Carriage and Harness Mountings, Hub bands for Carriages and Buggies, Beer Pumps and Soda Fountains, repaired Engines, Surveying and Musical instruments, fittings keys and the manufacture of Gudg-on boxes for all kinds of machinery, together with almost every variety of work in the other metals, such as gilding a plating. He also manufactures German Silver, Copper, Bell metal, Box metal Block tin, &c., &c.

Cash paid for every kind of old metal, Iron excepted.

Erie May 8 1852. 6m58

J. S. SHADDUCK,

Architect and Builder, No 1, Park Row, Erie, Pa. Architectural Drawings and Specifications made out on reasonable terms.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

ERIE, Pa., Nov. 13 1851

The bearer, Mr. John S. Shadduck, is a practical Architect, and has been for several years engaged in that business, during which time he has erected several large and costly buildings We cheerfully recommend Mr. Shadduck to all persons who may be engaged in building, and believe that he will, as heretofore, promptly fulfill any business engagement he may make.

| | |
|---|---|
| Conrad Brown Jr. | W. Taggart |
| Matthew B. Barr | J. H. Fullerton |
| Parlon Sennett | James D. Dunlap |
| E. Holmes | John F. Vincent |
| Smith Jackson | John H. Wilkins |
| D. S. Sterrett | C. McSparren |
| Erie March 20 1851—tf15. | F. Waters. |

**HATS, CAPS AND FURS FOR THE MILLION**

**Clear the track for**

**SMITH, No, 3, Cheapside!!**

WHO has on hand the Largest stock of Goods, in his line, ever offered in this market, which were purchased for CASH in the Eastern cities, or manufactured by himself; by which he is enabled to sell them so low that people do say they must have got by the Custom House without paying duty. Well, what if they were smuggled, so that the people can buy

**Beautiful Silk Hats for $1,50!**

Buffalo Robes for $2 50, Mexican Hats for 50 cents, and all other goods at like low prices. For proof of which, all interested can call and examine for themselves

☞ Don't forget the place, Smith's Cheap Hat Store, No. 3, Cheapside.

Erie November 8, 1851. 26

**NEW WHOLESALE GROCERY STORE,**

*AT NO. 7, BONNELL BLOCK, ERIE, PA.*

THE subscriber having leased the Store No 7, Bonnell Block, formerly occupied by Lester, Sennett & Chester, is receiving direct from New York, a large and well selected stock of Groceries, to which he most cordially invites the attention of the trade in this and the adjoining counties. He flatters himself that from his experience in the Grocery business, and his superior facilities for obtaining Goods direct from the Importers and Manufacturers, thereby saving the Jobbers' profits, that he can sell to the Merchants favoring him with their patronage, Goods

*As Cheap as can be Purchased West of New-York,*

And as cheap as can be bought in New York, with the addition of expense attended in getting goods to this city. Being determined to make his business **Exclusively Wholesale**, will confine himself to selling by the Package. If he can be sustained in so doing. He will be happy at all times to exhibit his goods to those who may favor him with a call. In addition to his stock of Groceries, he has added a choice stock of

**Wines and Imported and Domestic Liquors!**

to an examination of which he would especially invite the attention of Hotel keepers and others in the trade. The following will be published a portion of his stock, viz:

Cuba, Porto Rico & Cuba Sugars; Powdered, Crushed, Granulated, White and Yellow Coffee do. Porto Rico, Maracaibo, & Cuba Molasses. S. H. Syrup, in bbl. or bbd; Old Hyson Gunpowder and Black Teas, in chests, half-chests and caddies; Old Java, Rio and Laguira Coffee; Virginia manufactured Tobacco, different Brands; Anderson's loose chewing, and papers, also loose and assorted size pap. Smoking; Black and Yellow Snuff; Domestic and Imported Havana Segars; Raisins, in whole half and quarter Boxes; Currants, Figs, Pimento, Pepper, Cassia, Cloves, Nutmegs, Indigo, pure Ginger; Pepper sauce, Ground Pepper; Pimento, Cassia and Coffee in lb. and 1-4 lb. papers; Powder, in whole, half, and quarter kegs, Shot, Lead, Nuts of different kinds; No. 1 Pale, Excelsior, and Fancy Soap; Refined Elephant and Whale Oil; Sperm, Linseed and Olive do.; Mackerel, No's 1, 2, 3, in whole, half and quarter bbls., Codfish, Herring and White fish; Paints and Oils; several grades Brandies, Rum, Gin, Monongahela Whiskey; Old Port, Madeira, Claret and Champaign Wines; London and Philadelphia Porter; together with most kinds and styles of goods kept in the Grocery line, and not enumerated in this list, to the inspection of which he would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers before buying elsewhere.

Particular attention paid to filling orders, and all goods warranted as represented or the money refunded.

Erie, Sept 29.—19. J. M. SMITH.

**LIGHTNING RODS.**

WE are now prepared to put up the Premium Rods and Points for any who would like to be protected from the dangers of the lightning. Remember the man that locked his barn after his horse was stolen, and do not wait until your house or barn gets a stroke before you get rods to your buildings. A word to the wise is sufficient.

LIDDELL & CO.

N. B.—All orders from a distance punctually attended to.—Rods and points at wholesale.

March 13, 1852. tf14

BLACK, Col'd, and White Kid Gloves, Long Silk Mitts, pie nic Mitts and Gloves. White, Black and Col'd Silk Gloves, Kid sewed white and colored silk do. Linle thread, and cotton gloves of every variety at May 22. JACKSON.

**New Spring Goods: No. 1 Wright's Block, State Street.**

NOW opening at the above old stand, one of the richest, most complete and brilliant stocks of Goods ever brought to this market, among which are

Barage de Lanes of new and rich design, at various prices.
De Lanes, Black and colored all wool—Gold Medal, Manchester, and Scotch de Daines—at low prices.
Silks and Satins in great variety, and unusually Cheap.
Barages and Lawns, a general assortment of very rich Goods.
Poplins of all colors, figured, watered, and plain.
Ginghams and Prints, in great variety, embracing the most popular make.
Shawls—Crape, Silk, Broshn, Cashmere and Thibet Shawls.
Ribbons—Bonnet Ribbons, Sash, Mantua, &c. &c
Bonnets—The Spring styles of Bonnets, directly from the manufacturer in large quantities and very cheap.
Cloths and Cassimeres—a large stock of Cloths and Cassimeres of French and American make

☞ As we have in our employ the best of workmen, gentlemen can be furnished with a suit of Cloths a little cheaper at our establishment than at any other in the city, and fits warranted. Our stock of

**Ready-Made Clothing!**

both for Boys' and Mens' wear, is also very excensive and is worthy of the attention of those desiring

CHEAPNESS AND DURABILITY.

Groceries of all kinds, not forgetting 25000 the best imported Cigars can be sold here for the money, can be found cheap at No. 1, Wright's Block,—don't mistake the number

Erie, April 16, 1852. 49 J. ROSENZWEIG & CO.

HURRAH FOR THE CHEAP

**CLOTHING STORE.**

BILL.—Why, John what do you halloo for?

John.—O! if I should tell you all about it you would halloo worse than I do!

Bill.—Then tell me quick.

John.—Why, I was at JACOB KOCH'S Clothing Store, No. 7, Reed House, and such a sight, and such a selling, and such a crowd you never saw before. He sells Clothing twenty-five per cent cheaper than any other store this side of New York.

Bill.—Well, what has he got?

John.—He has all kinds of Coats you can imagine, from a fine black Dress Coat, down to a linen Coat; and in Vests he can't be beat. He has Satin Vests of all kinds, and has Velvet and Cloth Vests also, the best and prettiest you ever saw;—and he has the greatest assortment of Pants, in Erie, and he has them cloudy Pants, that new style just come out this Spring, and what else do you think he has? Why, a whole lot of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, and a man can go and get his measure taken for a whole suit for little or nothing.

Bill.—You have told me so much that I am bound to go there and buy.

John.—Now, hold on, I have not told you all yet. He has the best assortment of Collars, Shirts, Undershirts, Drawers, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Traveling Bags and Umbrellas I ever saw.

Bill.—Now, I have but thirty-five dollars with me, but I will go and buy that much at any rate before he sells all.

John.—I bought a hat, only forty five dollars worth and I can hardly carry them home, but I am going home now, to get some more money and tell all the neighbors about, for I know it to their advantage, and you must know that most of the storekeepers keep the New York made Clothing, but he has the Cutter in the store and gets every thing made here.

Bill.—Now, I know that they don't half sew goods in N. York.

John.—And another thing he sells only for cash, and I like it first rate, because it is always best to pay as you get. Now, I tell what his Motto is, a good one too—" Quick Sales and Small Profits." Well good bye to you, but don't forget it is No. 7, Reed House, North side of the Diamond.

Erie, April 17, 1852. 49

**Another Rail Road Excitement!!**

**GREAT GATHERING OF THE PEOPLE!!**

SOME People think there is noth ng in Erie worthy of attention but Railroads and Railroad excitement, but if they will just call around at JUSTICE'S CHEAP CLOTHING STORE, they will find such a rushing in of *New Goods*, such an avalanche of *Cheap Goods*, such a gathering together of

*FASHIONABLE GOODS*,

Such a magnificent display of everything in the line of gentlemens' wear, that they will conclude the world was not all made in a day; or, that raiiroads are the only things necessary for our comfort and happiness. But bragging aside.

JUSTICE IS NOW OPENING

one of the largest and best stocks of fashionable goods in his line ever brought to this market among which may be found:

Black Cloth Dress and Frock Coats, Black and Colored Cash mere Coats, Fine Linen and Leeroseker Coats, Black and Colored Cloth Sack Coats, Black and Colored Alpaca Coats, Business Coats of every description.

PANTS:—Black and colored Cassimere Pants, Fancy and White Drill Pants, Superior quality India Nankeen Pants.

VESTS—Bombazine Black and colored Silk and Satin, White and Fancy Marseilles, Cashmere, &c.

ALSO.—Linen and Muslin Shirts, Merino and Silk Undershirts and Drawers, Gloves, Half Hose, Suspenders, Linen, Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs, &c., together with a splendid assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS, which will be made to order and warranted

☞ Citizens and Strangers are invited to call and examine quality and Prices

☞ Don't forget the place, No. 8, Reed House.

JOHN M. JUSTICE.

Erie, May 1, 1852. 51

**MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.**

MRS. M. CURTIS, having returned from New York, with an extensive and complete assortment of

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS,

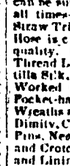
of the Spring styles, would say to the ladies, and all of her numerous customers, that she is now prepared to supply them any and every article in her line of trade. Feeling thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore received, still hopes to merit a continuance of the same.

My stock of BONNETS is extensive, embracing every variety worn. Having selected them myself with great care, I trust I shall be able to please all, both in style and price. My assortment of RIBBONS is also large. The Ladies can be sure to find Ribbons at my shop, of the newest styles, at all times—no deception in that particular. Also a variety of Straw Trimmings. An assortment of Ladies' Gloves, Mitts and Hose in complete, embracing all sizes and colors, all of the best quality. I have a great variety of laces for Mantillas, Lace Veils, Thread Laces, Dress Caps in abundance, Mourning Goods, Mantilla Silk, Dress Trimmings of all kinds, Needle Work, French Worked Collars, Undersleeves Under-handkerchiefs, Linen Pocket-handkerchiefs, Embroidered and Plain Artificial Flowers, Wristlin and Borders, Steel Trimmings, Bertha Rings, French Dimity, Crewel, Embroidery Patterns, perforated Paper, Canvas, Pins, Needles, Perfumery, Hair Combs, Fans, Corsetts, Crewel and Crotchet Needles, Saddler's Silk, Tidy Cotton, Bonnet Silks and Linings of all colors, Bonnet Frames and Crowns, Whalebones, with many other articles too numerous to mention, all of which I will sell, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest possible price.

Mantillas, ready made, always on hand. Bonnets cleaned and pressed. Having supplied myself with the best help from the east, I am prepared to attend to all orders with dispatch, and execute them in the best style. M. CURTIS.

Erie, April 17.—49.

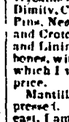
**TO THE LADIES.**

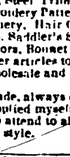


MRS. DAVIS & CO., would inform the Ladies of Erie and vicinity, that they have commenced business on the Diamond, 4 doors west of William's Broker's Office, where all kinds of MILLINERY and DRESS-MAKING, will be attended to with care. From a long experience in the business Mrs. D. feels confident she shall be able to conduct the business in a manner to give satisfaction to all who may favor her with a call. A new supply of Millinery will be opened the first week in June. Straws bleached and repaired on the most reasonable terms.

May 22. 2

CHEAP FURNITURE





AND CHAIR WARE ROOM.

JOHN WELSH, corner of State and Eight street Erie Pa., will keep constantly on hand a splendid assortment of RICH FURNITURE, which he will sell lower than can be purchased at any other establishment in Erie, manufactured by Smith & Richardson, wholesale and retail dealers in furniture and chairs 171 Main st., Buffalo. They are now manufacturing an article of Sofas very neat and durable, which he will sell from $30 to $50 Call and see. Erie May 1, 1852 51.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE NOW OPEN

**FOR VISITORS!**

THE proprietor, W. H. KNOWLTON, has just returned from the Empire city, with the largest, cheapest and best assortment of JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS ever before imported from that city west of Dunkirk, all of which are now ready for inspection. On the first floor, No. 1, may be found a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold guard and Fob Chains, Keys and Seals, Finger Rings of every description, Breast pins of all sorts and sizes. Cuff pins and bracelets, Gold, Silver, and German silver thimbles, gold pencils and pens; steel fob and guard chains, Keys, &c. Having made arrangements with the manufacturers at the east to furnish a supply every week fresh from the mint, he will be able to furnish those articles cheaper than any other establishment west of the terminus of the New York and Erie Railroad. Also, on hand, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Looking Glasses, Brass Clocks and other timepieces.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Such as piano fortes, melodeons, harps, viols, guitars, violins, banjoes, tambourines, clarionets, flutes, diageolets, fifes, accordeons, &c., solar and camphene lamps, and gerontiols, extra globes, chimneys and wicks, silver and German silver table and teaspoons, sugar and salt scoops, butter knives, &c., &c.

CUTLERY.—A very fine article of Penknives of the most celebrated makers, Razors and Razor straps, scissors and shears. Gold, silver, and German silver and steel spectacles.

BRITTANNIA WARE.—Tea-sets, castors, and candlesticks,

MISCELLANEOUS.—China Cases, Fancy Boxes Plated and Brass snuffers and trays, steel bag, and purse clasps, hair combs, ivory do., steel pens, card cases, visiting cards and envelopes, gammon boards, dominoes, chess men, wallets and pocket books, knives and forks, tea-servers, &c.

All of which will be shown to his visiters at any time between the hours of 8 A. M. and 8 P. M., free gratis, and a small fee only will be taken from those who may wish to take some of said articles home with them.

☞ Said Palace is located on the ground formerly occupied by said Knowlton, one door west of the Reed House.

Erie, Sept. 6.—17

PLAIN and figured Tissues, Barrages, De Laine, Challays, Lace Cloths, plain and figured De lanes, all qualities and prices, French and American Ginghams for sale cheap at

Erie, May 22. SMITH JACKSON'S.

**LAND AGENCY**

THE subscriber acts as a General Land Agent and Broker for Lands in Erie county, Pa. Several farms, of 30 to 30 acres, wanted, by good purchasers, if offered cheap.

Erie, Feb. 28, 1851.—12. WILSON KING

**Musical Academy.**

THIS institute will be opened in a few days at his rooms, 4 doors east of the Erie Bank, as soon as the names of Fifty subscribers are obtained. Terms—$6 for one person, $10 for families consisting of 3 persons, per year, payable quarterly in advance. Five lessons will be given every Saturday, either of which pupils may attend. Hours of study from 7 A. M. to 9, from 10 to 12, from 1 P. M. to 3, from 4 to 6, from 7 evening to 9. The ladies may select one of these lessons for themselves, thus enabling all to attend without inconvenience. This unparalled low price of tuition brings instruction within the reach of all. The hours will be occupied in the following manner:—First, vocal exercises—second, lectures on every thing connected with music, (history of music, including the news of musical matters)—third, rudiments of music, with explanations on the black board, or on an instrument—fourth, sacred music, with accompaniament on the Melodion — All persons wishing to subscribe, will find me, at the above named rooms. WM. WILLING.

Erie Oct. 4, 1851. tf81

**Land and Lots for Sale.**

300 ACRES in Bloomfield township, 120 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price $3000. This is an excellent grazing farm.

150 acres nine miles west of Erie, in Fairview township, 100 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price $39 per acre; an excellent grain or grazing farm

77 acres in Union township, 45 acres cleared, buildings and orchard—price $1200.

100 acres in LeBeuf township, on the east bank of French Creek, 6 miles below Waterford—65 acres cleared, house, barn, and orchard, price $2000. This is a beautiful farm of bottom lands and hillside, good for grain or grass.

18 acres two miles east of Erie, on Lake Road, good buildings and orchard, and a valuable power for a mill—price $60 per acre.

20 acres Erie Academy land, one mile south of Erie, on the Turnpike road, all cleared—price $75 per acre.

300 acres of Wild Land, part of tract No 2000, in Wayne township—price $750.

60 acres of wild land in Le Boeuf township—price $3 per acre.

Also, a large number of In Lots and Out Lots of the town of Erie. WILSON KING.

Feb 26, 1851. 48 Land Agent, Erie, Pa.

**THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,**

*(of Philadelphia.)*

ARE now doing business on the Mutual plan, giving the insured a participation in the profits of the Company, without liability beyond the premium paid.

Risks upon the Lakes and Canals insured on the most favorable terms. Losses will be liberally and promptly adjusted.

Fire risks on merchandize, building and other property, in town or country, for a limited term permanently.

DIRECTORS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Joseph H. Seal, | James C. Hand, | Edmond A. ouder |
| Theophilus Paulding, | John C. Davis, | R. Jones Brooke, |
| Robert Burton, | John Garrett, | John B. Penrose, |
| Hugh Craig, | Samuel Edwards, | George Serrell, |
| Henry Lawrence | David B. Stacey | Edward Darlington, |
| Charles Kelley, | Isaac R. Davis, | J. G. Johnson, |
| William Foiwell, | William Hay, | John . Newlin, |
| Dr. S. Thomas, | Dr. R. M. Huston, | John eller, Jr. |

Spencer McIlvane,

Richards, Newbould, Bec'y; Wm. Martin Pres't

☞ Application can be made to J. KELLOGG, Erie Agent.

Erie, Feb. 19, 1852.

**AMERICAN UNION HEALTH ASSOCIATION**

**Office,